FOR CYCLES
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
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BOMBAY & POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 4. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 2 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Govt. Astronomer and Astrologer Emperor George V's. Horoscope maker Pt K. C. JOYTISAHARNAVA'S

SARBA SIDHI KABACH.

The world renowned "Talisman" unrivalled and second to none in removing bad influences of stars, disappointment in love and loss of money, mental anxieties and failure in undertakings as also in enhancing fortunes. Price Rs. 4/8 only. Postage extra.

Life-reading and Horoscope-casting are also done promptly and accurately.

For further particulars write at
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
JAVA MURU	J. Kojima	4606	1 Jan.	17 Jan.
BURMA MARU	A. Kobayashi	4585	12 Jan.	28 Jan.
ANDES MARU	K. Takahashi	7772	17 Jan.	2 Feb.
HIMALAYA M.	G. Matsuki	5229	27 Jan.	12 Feb.
SAIGON MURU	T. Shimazaki	4466	30 Jan.	15 Feb.

For Particulars Apply To
T. OHARA, MANAGER.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
19th January	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan.	..	MOREA ..	
22nd ,,	..	SICILIA	
9th Feb,	..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar,	..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,,	..	SICILIA	
6th April	..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
28th ,,	..	SOUDAN ..	
31st May	..	SICILIA ..	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
4th January ..	BANDRA ..	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
5th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
8th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1270.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Hagsto Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	18 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	5 Jan.	17 Jan.
Seiko Maru	K. Aoyama.	4925	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Sajiawa	5329	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

JUST UNPACKED
Consignment of

VELOUR HATS	DRESS SHIRTS
FELT HATS	DRESS COLLARS
WIDE END SILK TIES	CAMEL HAIR RUGS
FANCY BOW TIES	Etc. Etc. Etc.

Prices beat all competition.

Intending buyers please call over and convince yourselves of the rock-bottom prices of the goods we offer.

J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gents Complete Outfitters,
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,109.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION
BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street CALCUTTA.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments. etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAMPION
SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by
RANE Ltd., proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re 1-4.
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—for cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. 0-10-0.
Also Standard Eau-de Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for Catalogue:—to M. J. Gajjar.

THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, **BOMBAY.**
Head Office at 1, N. Tribhuvan Road, Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & Co.
BOMBAY No. 4.

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SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazgaon.
Telephone 2457.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED for National High School, Nadiad GRADUATE, with Mathematics, Science. Apply with terms to the MANAGER.
A R5991.

WANTED—A competent DRAFTSMAN. Salary according to qualifications. Apply D. E. MISTRY, Kothari Mansion, opp. G. P. O.
A R5986

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN and TRACER, only competent men need apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. NEOGI CHAR AND CO., Engineers and Architects, Andheri. 15321
A

WANTED—A B. Sc. as TUTOR in Chemistry for the National Medical College. Apply immediately in person between 12 & 4 to SUPERINTENDENT, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay. No. 10. A15313.

AN INDIAN LADY wants to learn INDIAN MUSIC and English. A tutoress is required. Working hours 12 to 3 (afternoon). Apply with testimonials, to GAJJAN SINGH, 2nd Floor, Patel Building, Lowed Parel, Bombay. R5994
A

WANTED—A 1ST CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for service on Lake Tanganyika, salary sh. 400 per mensem. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with copies of certificates. R5997
A

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A GUJARATI, UNDERGRADUATE TYPIST (Touch System.) can spare two hours or more daily. Any suitable time. Apply Box No. 8892 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5983.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date conveniences and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot.
G R5974

GROUND FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, five minutes' walk from the Santa Cruz Station, on the Ghod Bunder Road Monthly rent Rs. 150. Apply there.
C R5951

WANTED—A high class HINDOO TENANT for a newly built 5 Room Tenament at a healthy place at Andheri—Independent Privy and Bath—Two Water Taps—About ten minutes walk from Station. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUILDING at Andheri, worth about Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. Please communicate with Box No. 8893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5998

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—Our "RED" packet of 200 different varieties of Red stamps only from all parts of the world: an excellent packet at Rs. 2/8 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 15301

SPORTS.

25 WINS 42 PLACES !!

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 1st to 5th Extra Meetings (43 races) have been—

1st Extra—5 WINS, 5 PLACES.
2nd Extra—5 WINS, 11 PLACES.
3rd Extra—7 WINS, 7 PLACES.
4th Extra—4 WINS, 10 PLACES.
5th Extra—4 WINS, 9 PLACES.

For future Meetings, address Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.
S R5980.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Light-blue MANIFOLD TYPEWRITING PAPER 8½in. by 11in. size, 480 sheets, Ream Rs. 1-8. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, Anantwadi, Bombay 2.
T R5995

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.

8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia.

(HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi.
Bombay No. 9.

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Resolution of the Board of Directors, Notice is hereby given that the following shares are forfeited to the Company:

13132	to 13141	13911	to 13935
13153	to 13241	13936	to 14020
13307	to 13436	14021	to 14025
13437	to 13446	14126	to 14135
13447	to 13456	14136	to 14138
13457	to 13481	14139	to 14140
13482	to 13571	14141	to 14150
13572	to 13611	14151	to 14160
13612	to 13616	14161	to 14162
13617	to 13636	14163	to 14167
13637	to 13641	14168	to 14192
13642	to 13746	14193	
13747	to 13748	14194	to 14198
13749	to 13773	14199	to 14398
13774	to 13798	14399	to 15398
13849	to 13853	15399	to 15168
13854	to 13855	15478	
13856	to 13865	15499	
13886	to 13910	15510	to 15534
		15535	to 15559
		15560	to 15564
		15600	to 15619

15310

TENDERS.

SALE OF LIME, SAND, BRICKS.

ON account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. PURSHOTAM BHAVANJI, the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of about 10,00,000 Bricks lying in several stacks marked "R V 1/R V 7" at their factory at Marve.

Tender forms and conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned on non-acceptance of the tender.

Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 1 p.m. on Friday the 5th January 1923.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or anyother tender.

By order of the Board.

MAWSON AND CO.,

Agents, The Bombay Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., Ltd.

133, Medows Street, Fort
C15234

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Disinfectants will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 12th day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Jacob Circle Post, Bombay.
TA C15317

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS THE GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote that in every case of a contested Ward Election forms of voting paper will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and that each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only.

No form of voting paper can be supplied to a candidate unless he is himself entitled to vote at the particular Ward Election.

The forms will be supplied as above free of charge on the day of the Poll at each Polling place from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1923.

NOTICE.

AS THE GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS will be held this month, the Commissioner hereby notifies for the information of intending candidates and persons entitled to vote, especially companies (other than Joint Stock Companies) and firms that no voting paper signed by any person holding a special or general Power of Attodney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent such Company or Firm for election purposes will be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the company or firm. In cases where all the partners are not in Bombay, a power from a person holding a Power of Attorney from the partners will be accepted, if his power is sufficient to authorise him to vote or to empower some one else to vote for him.

The special Power of Attorney will not be valid for the purpose of voting unless it is executed on a stamp-paper of the valne of Rs. 2 as required by Clause 48 (c) of the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act 1922.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1923.

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No. 746
C15190

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2507 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 17th day of June, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PRAGJI MOHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Suit No. 1270 of 1921 ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) ASU BHIMSI, of Piparia, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Piparia; (2) DILLIPSINGH RANA, also of Piparia, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Piparia, both lately carried on business in partnership in the name of Dillipsingh Rana ..... Defendants

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,745-9-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st day of October, 1921, till judgment, and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum from judgment till payment and that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the Plaintiff's costs of the suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of January 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of June, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of June, 1922.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15315

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3979 of 1921.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sanghvi Sadan, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) DOSSABHAI CURSETJI SETHNA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a Doctor by profession, residing at Gawalia Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of July 1922, the following immovable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638, New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482 and 2947, Old Survey Nos. 536 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, 1A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6,7,8/7837 9,10,11/7837, 12,13,14/7837, 15 16 17/7837, 18, 19/7837 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 498 to 517 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 1279 (1), 1279 (2), 1279 (3) 1279 (4) 1279 (5) 1279 (6) and 1280 and Street Nos. 1,1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, and 2 which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai, widow of Yeshwant Parshram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and partly by the property of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Rao Sadanand Joshi and on or towards the East by the property of Kilachand Devchand and which said premises are at present in the possession of the receiver Kilachand Devchand.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109. Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C.15226.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2506 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 17th day of June, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PRAGJI MOHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Suit No. 1270 of 1921 ..... Plaintiff

vs.

BABURAM BIHARILAL, a firm, carrying on business at Mauranipur, in the District of Jhansi ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 8,616-9-9 together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st October, 1921, till judgment, and the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of January 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case ar upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 24th day of June, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of June, 1922.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15316

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDHARINATH DWRAKANATH KEDWE, Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cow Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two (102) square yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3068, Old Survey No. 516 and new Survey No. 7723 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 843, Street No. 6 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Manekji, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nagindas Manmohandas on or towards the North by the property of Antonio George DeSa and on or towards the South by the said Cow Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1923.

AMIN & DESAI,
C15318 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ACME SHEARS, LOCKS, CUTLERY ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned.

3 cases Acme shears Nos. 6, 7 and 8
3 cases Locks (Miller Lock Co.)
1 case cutlery.

By order of the concerned.

(150lbs.) brass chair nails No. 30

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Clement Bevard motor car Landaulette Body 7-seater, 4-cylinder, 10-15 H.P. in good running order.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Nepeansea Road, next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture by Roberts & others, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dump waiters, rich carpets, chester field sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets table ornaments, one sweet tone cottage piano combined with pianola, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hat stand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, ice box aluminum utensils etc etc. The property of C. Judge Esqr. and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD, KAMATIPURA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2361 of 1921 (Bai Khatoobai vs. Bai Sarabai, widow and others), and pursuant to the consent Judges' order dated the 18th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those pieces or parcels of Government leasehold land and ground rent land together with hereditaments, premises and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 157 square yards af land are Government leasehold and 45 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at the north side of Bapty Road, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 3371, 3375 and 35 and New Nos. 10171, A/19, A/10171 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2948, 2948—1/4614 and New Survey Nos. 5756, 2/5756, 5757 respectively and E Ward No. 764 and Street Nos. 115 to 121, bounded on the North by the property of Noormahomed and sweeper's passage, on the East and West by the property of Liladhar Shamji and on the South by the said Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mantri and Co., 99 Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th January, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
28 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 7TH JANUARY 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th day of January 1923 at 2-30 p.m. at Davar Hall, on Warden Road, Walkeshwar by order of the concerned very valuable made to order, artistic household furniture etc. lately in use of a Raja comprising large dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome hall cabinets, rich carpets, writing tables, hatstands, wooden bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes presses, mirror wall brackets, fancy door curtains, folding screens, china matting, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the date of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, AND LUBRICATING OIL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 DRUMS LUBRICATING MOTOR AND MACHINE OIL.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the compound of Pudumji Paper Mills near Red Chimney, Lamington Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.

About 9,500 drums Lubricating Motor and Machine Oil in 4 and 5 gallon drums in suitable lots.

The goods are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 9, Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR RICH PEOPLE TO DECORATE THEIR BUNGALOWS AND GARDENS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND CHOICED CONSIGNMENT OF COLOURED AND WHITE ITALIAN MARBLE FIGURES, LIFE SIZE STATUES, PEDESTALS, PILLIARS, FULL SIZE, FOUNTAINS, ETC., BY KNOWN ARTISTS.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1923, at 3 p.m. in their show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a large and choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures, busts, life-size statues and fountains of exquisite taste and beauty, also large size marble hall lamps, Lion and Tiger models, ornaments and marble inkstands, etc., etc., all made by known Italian artists.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be open to view six days before sale.

Attention of the public is cordially invited to the above consignment.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A STATIONERY SHOP.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Abbasbhoy Hatembhoy, Mortgagee in Possession and on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Abdul Rassul Habibulla, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th June, 1922, sell by Public Auction on 4th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop at Babaji Pala Lane, various sorts of stationery including:—Holders, Pencils, inkstands, envelopes, Press copy books, Note books, French papers, Swan Inks and Safety pens, shew cases, furniture, etc.,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.

TO-Night at 9-30 P. M.

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.

Presents

EDDIE GARR'S NEW MUSICAL COMPANY

"SMILESTONES"

SECOND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CINEMA TO-day at 6-30 P. M.
For the first time in Bombay

"THE MONEY CHANGERS"

A Melodramatic sensation that will thrill you.

EMPIRE THEATRE

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film master pieces during the festive season.

Thursday Jan, 4th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MATHESON LANG IN

"CARNIVAL"

Friday 5th at 6-30, 8-15 and 10.

ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
CALCUTTA TOPICAL.
VIEWS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE
KING-EMPEROR'S CUP RACE 1922
AND
VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1922

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

To-Day-Thurs., 4th.—"THE GARTER GIRL".
A splendid Vitagraph Drama featuring Corinne Griffith.
To-Morrow Friday—5th:—"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER."
FOUR Shows To-day, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
FIRST THREE EPISODES
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
(A PATHE SUPER-SERIAL)
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
ACTION and THRILLS from START to FINISH
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
USUAL TIMES AND PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The most powerful story
DHARMA-VIJAY
Produced by
Kohinoor Film Company

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest New

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and -15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ONE WEEK MORE.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA
OR
BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA
depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.
Produced
By Star Films Ltd. and
THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA
COMING COMING
SHISHUPAI WADHA
the picture beautiful
by
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.
Watch for the Exhibition date

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Presents
Great Hindu Mythological Film
AHI—MAHI VADH
Next Week Follows
MAHATMA DAMAJI
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

EMPRESS THEATRE

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

TO-DAY.
Thursday Jan. 4th at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Friday at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Saturday 6th Jany. 1923 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 7th Jany. 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietor

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Elphinstone Theatre, GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 8-0 (Night)
VIDAHARANA
Sunday 7th Jan. 1923. 2-30 (Noon)
MUKANAYAK

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will stage Their New Novel play
SATWA SAP ALYA
at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on
Thursday 4th Jan. 1923 8-30 P. M.
Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 afternoon at 2-45 P.M.
Monday 8th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Thursday 11th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Saturday 13th Jan. 1923 afternoon at 2-45 P. M.
Complimentary tickets not allowed for this new play.
Book your seats immediately at Madhavashram Girgoon.
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8, only
K. P. PANDIT
Manager, Bombay Season.

ALL YOUR PRINTING WORK
CAN BE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Press

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

	Spec.	Emer.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" Sales on Spec. & Inv Exp.		
" Sales of East Indian		
" Import		
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. American Spot Fairre quest		15·40
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17·80
New York, 11 a.m.		
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	26.75
	May.	26·81
	July	26·53
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	26·43
	July	26·13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	14·84
Feb.	—
Mar.	14·70
April	14·60
May	14·55
June	—
July	14·35
Aug	—
Sep	—
Oct.	13·45
Nov	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	14·79
February	14·68
March	14·6
April	14.54
May	14.47
June	14.37
July	14.27
August	14·01
September	13·63
Oct.	13·37
Nov.	13·22
December	13·13

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	17·00
Feb.	17·10
March	17·20
April	17·30
May	17·40
June	17·50
July	17.55
August	17.60
Sept.	17·65
Oct.	17·70
Nov.	17·75
Dec.	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

A. G. Bengal	Good	8·30
" "	Fully Good	8·80
" "	Fine	9·20
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10·45
" "	Fully Good	10·85
" "	Fine	11·25
A. G. Broach	Good	12·20
" "	Fully Good	12·60
" "	Fine	13·00
" Salsette	Good	8·30
" "	Fully Good	8·70
" "	Fine	9·10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		38,000
" Exports to Great Britain		28,000
" to Continent		54,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	26.25
" "	March	26·55
" "	May	26.61
" "	July	26.35
Spot Cotton at New York		26·45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·20
Futures at New Orleans	March	26·24
" "	May	26·22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 7/16
Seasoned Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 2nd.

		To-days Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan.	26·28—17
	Mar.	26·58—10
	May	26·61— 6
	July	26·35— 3

Liverpool, Jan. 2nd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G Liverpool.	Jan.	14·79+ 6
	Mar.	14·65+ 4
	May	14·47+ 3
	July	14·27+ 3

London, Jan. 2nd.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/8 Dull.
Bar Gold 77 9-3 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/2 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London Jan. 2nd.

Rentes 3 per cent	59
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/8
" 2 months hence	30 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet only small business.	
Discount Rate of England Rate	3
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 day market loans	2 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 2nd.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs Jan.-Feb. Value	47
Barretts Russo—331/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb.	47/3
Australian Feb.-Mar. Sellers	52
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	31
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. Sellers	51/3
" Red Karachi 480 lbs C.I.F. Dec.-Jan. Sellers	50/9

Tone :—Quiet.

SHARES.

Imperial Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	117
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	57

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb: Nominal.	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Real Bold Dec.-Jan.	—
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer	—
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Sellers Quiet	£ 16 1/2
LINSEED Bombay per ton Firm tending Dearer	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 8 13 16
PURIA RAPESEED:—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 17

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3/4
Copper Brazier	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	28 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	17 5/16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£	86
Victory Bonds 4 %	£	88
War loan 5% 1929/47		£ 100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %		55 5/8
Super Paper 3 1/2%		38
India Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)		63 1/4
Nova Scotias 3%		55 1/4
Indian Loan 7 %		£ 110 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb.-Mar.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	15
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

Tone—Very firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Brown Sugar 16/18 C.&F. Calcutta Jan. Nominal Value	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	20/8 1/4

Tone—Very steady.

BOMBAY MARKET,

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent).

BOMBAY Jan. 3.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points lower in New York futures, while 6 points higher were reported in Liverpool. The New York market advanced at the opening on scattered buying while declined later on heavy long liquidation. As regards the future tone of our market we are strongly of the opinion that we shall see higher prices as the statistical position is gaining strength every day, the only unfavourable factor at the moment being the poor demand for cloth and yarn. When once the enquiry for the latter improves, we expect cotton prices to advance sympathetically.

On receipt of the lower advices from Home the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 480 for F.G.M.G. Broach April-May and eased to Rs. 477½ on general and offices selling and after fluctuating within a range of Rs. 3 the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 479½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 479. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 479½. F.M.G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 427½. Some offices and Commission Houses were buyers at the opening which caused the market to advance to Rs. 432-8, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 430. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 421. A Japan House and Offices were sellers at this level and the prices declined to Rs. 419. On buying by a Commission House and some offices the values improved to Rs. 425 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 423-8. F.G.M.G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 344 while March Rs. 345 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet, but steady and the enquiry was moderate. The demand for nice fine red leafy cotton was good.

To-day nothing was tendered against Oomra or Bengal January. Uptodate only 600 Bs. Oomra and 700 Bs. Bengal are tendered.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 2nd instant:—

"Scattered buying, straddle selling, trade fixing call sales, better tone Manchester, New York, heavy long liquidation, recovered from lowest after decline."

LOCAL MARKET.

JANUARY 2.

Our market opened steady with Broach at Rs. 486, and January Oomra at Rs. 435. At the opening Commission houses were small buyers and Broach advanced to Rs. 488. The market later declined on selling by Japanese houses and general profit taking, closing as under: Broach Rs. 481-8, January Oomra Rs. 430, March Oomra Rs. 424, January Bengal Rs. 349, March Bengal Rs. 340.

There was moderate demand for ready cotton.

In the forward market at Colaba Broach opened at Rs. 481, eased to Rs. 480 on selling by a Japanese house and recovered just before the close owing to another Japanese house coming out as a buyer of March Oomra. The market closed steady as under:

Broach Rs. 482, January Oomra Rs. 430, Mar. Oomra Rs. 424, January Bengal Rs. 349, March Bengal Rs. 349.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 3rd.

F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		Rs. 479 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		347
F. G. Bengal	March		347
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan		429
Fine Oomra	March		421

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 3rd.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		479
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		343
Fully " "	March		345
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		429
Fine Oomra	March		421

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 3rd.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Stad Punjab	382	367	347	332
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	459	444	429	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	494	479	464	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	479	464	449	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 2nd Jan 1922.

Cotton	24,884 Bales
Wheat	3,956 Qrts.
Linseed	3,300 "
Rape, etc.	1,538 "
Gingellyseed	4,030 "
Poppyseed	490 "
Groundnuts	6,365 "
Castorseed	3,099 "
Rice	1,893 "
Myrabolams	231 "
Cottonseed	16,927 "
Mowraseed	463 "
Gram	2,103 "
Jowar	112 "
Masur	416 "
Barley	727 "
Bajra	740 "
Coal	1,395 Tons.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTHANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan 3

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
R. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb	1 7 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Vasullbai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gay mush)	1 8 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/5293 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
R. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Vasullbai per lb.	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Monkish (Drum) per lb	—
R. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sulita :—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 9 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	8 12 0
Phoenix per piece	8 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	8 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 0 0
Pearl per piece	7 5 0
Bleached Cambs :—	
Textile per piece	—
Karmchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
R. D. Rachael	9 14 0

Remarks :—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-2-6.
Bars Gold forward, 26-1-3.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 25-3-0.
Bars Silver ready, 81-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 80-2-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 79-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/16
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 7/32
Tone of Silver—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frs. 409.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 439.
Bank's buying D. D. 429.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 156½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 152½.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. 170
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. 231.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. 176.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. 325.
London Gold ready, sh. 89-3.
London Silver ready, d 31-6.
London Silver forward, 30-10.
Tone of silver—Dull—India bought, America and Continent sold, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.64-7/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 62.70.
Swiss Exchange, 24.50
Belgium Exchange, 68.40.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 90.60.
German Exchange, Mrks. 33000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58.
3 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
3½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 65.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 85, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/10, Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 33/12 Birla Mills 60, By-Cotton 840, By-Dyeing 1345, Bradbury 850, Century 617/8, Cent-India 3210, Colaba Land 1800, Cooria 175, Crescent 378/4, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphinston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 1045, Gokak 172/8, Ind.-Bleaching 215, Indore Malwa 535, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 470, Khatao 385, Kohinoor 1765, Madhavrao Scd. 155, Madhowji 320, Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3600, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5175, New Great 582/8, New City 495, Pabani 55, Pearls 797/8, Phoenix 765, Shapurji 207/8, Simplex 482/8, Swan 910, Swadeshi 3190, Tata Mill 830, and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 355, B. Burma 420, B. Burma N. I. 122/8, Bt.-Burma pet 6/10, B. Tramway 101/4, B Flour 1350, B. Steam 140, Bundi Cement 23 Ind. Cement 190, Katni Ord 190x, Katni Defd 900, New India, 15/12, Shivrajpur 90, Tata Iron Ord. 47/7, Tata Iron Defd. 125, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 36/4 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 3. 4-40 S. T.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate.
Indore Malwa	530	337-8	—	535
Colaba	—	—	—	1800
Crescent	370	381-4	—	375
Kohinoor	1770	1790	1760	1770
Nagpore Ordy.	3180	3240	—	3220
New Great	575	600	—	580
Pearl	792-8-0	805	—	800
Phoenix	—	—	—	770
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	850
Bombay Dyeing	1350	1360	1342-8-0	1350
Sir Shapoorji	205	210	—	208-12
Simplex	470	490	465	480
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3190	3210	—	3190
Century	615	630	—	617-8
Alcock	—	—	—	360
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	195
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	195
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	895
Tata Steel Defd.	107-8-0	127-8	—	126-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	48-12
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	22-8-0
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	425
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	125
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	137-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	101-4-0	—	—	101-4
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jun. 3rd.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4-1/16
Bank Demand	1/4-3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4 3/8
Fcs. Demand	410
merican Dollars	325
anbang Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	157
ingapore	1/6

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 3rd.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Hall. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 79-28	46 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 79-30	45 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	7 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 2 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-16	71 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 78-24	68 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 80-86	65 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	59 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	60 0 0	12 5 0
Mowraseed	6 8 0	6 13 0
Barley	34 0 0	—
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	Delivery. 36 0 0	4 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 10 3
Linseed May	12 2 0

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

The net profit of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., for the whole year ending 31st December 1922, including Rs. 5,508-3-9 carried over from the last year account amounts to Rs. 509,771-2.

DAVID MILLS CO.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the David Mills Co., Ltd., held yesterday, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla presiding. A resolution was passed, without a dissentient, deleting the words "who has been duly registered for two months previous to the general meeting" from article 97 of the Articles of the Association.

COLOUR MARKET.

January, 3.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 80 per cwt
Congo Red, Rs. 2 per lb
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6 per lb
Fast Red Rs. 5-8-0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs 1-6-0 per lb.
Sulperer Black Rs. 1 per lb.

MELLIN'S FOOD
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Mellin's Food.—For the use of Infants from Birth.
MELLIN'S LACTO
Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
For children after weaning and invalids.

ROSE'S
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.
The Standard for Purity and Excellence.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.
Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.
LIME JUICE

Parsi Battalion
A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - -
Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -
HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
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PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED CURE
For T.B. Bone, T.B. Intestine, etc.
No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

A PERVERSE VIEW.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Self-sufficiency, as wise men are generally agreed, is a thing very destructive to one's preservation of self-esteem. But when it is practised day after day as an accomplishment in the service of the section of the public as in the case of those, for instance, for whom the "Times of India" caters, it is no less detestable than is it certainly pitiable. The "Times of India" has a characteristically perverse view of Mr. C. R. Das's presidential address at the Gaya Congress. It lightly suggests that the Congress has long since ceased to be both national and a Congress at all, at the same time leaving us to wonder how then its President's speech can form the occasion for treatment in a pains-taken leader in its own columns! Perhaps it takes an analogy from the "No Ghost" story given to us some time ago by your celebrated Calcutta contemporary the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

In its leader on Wednesday last the "Times of India" seeks to tackle a portion of Mr. Das's speech where unfortunately most people, as learned as Mr. Das himself, will think it least vulnerable—I mean his exposition of the cult of "law and order." I believe I am right, Sir, when I think that Mr. Chita Ranjan Das in his days of legal practice was considered the very best of his distinguished profession. His extraordinary civil and criminal engagements at the Bar are one proof, although it is widely known that Government themselves were often guilty of approaching him for opinion on many legal matters. The editorial staff of the "Times of India", on the other hand, although credited with many accomplishments, disputable and indisputable, are not given to count a grasp of legal or constitutional lore among them. And yet, we have the rather amusing sight of at least one of them coming out to attack Mr. Das in what may be considered the least vulnerable part of his address. One never knows much about a sense of proportion till one finds the want of it in another.

Be that as it may, Sir, but it seems to me that the last week of every December is a trying time for all officialdom in this country and the organs that tune themselves to its pitch, among them, of course, your morning contemporary. I am growing old with following the progress of the Indian National Congress as an institution. Papers like the "Times" have always done their journalistic best to decry and misrepresent it, in season and out of season. So that I stand a little amused, Sir, at reading a comment in the same paper that says. "Thus there is nothing left but the name of an organisation *which was once great and which was controlled by men whose progressive views were based on a practical knowledge of politics and a deep study of state-craft.*" I am using a bit of italics of mine own in this just to remind your readers of the untruthfulness it conveys. "The organisation which was once great" has never in the past been admitted as such by the good men and true in the "Times of India" till it reaches the 37th Session at Gaya when perhaps its very growth is getting awkward for them to suffer and "the men whose progressive views were based on practical knowledge of politics and a deep study of state-craft" are now impliedly respected and honoured only when, poor men, they no longer walk this earth. Inconsistencies like these, which are nothing short of an insult to every thinking man, are too great for words in the case of a journal that styles itself the very select of its kind, but more's the pity because its absurdity cannot be brought home to the men in the "Times."

Up at Gaya, Sir, you find going on a process which whatever shape it ultimately takes, is to the good of this country in the final analysis. And down at Nagpore where the Moderates are having a session of their own, the process on the whole is not very different. In their *ultimate* aim—complete displacement of bureaucratic system—Gaya and Nagpore are necessarily agreed. Between the two is beating the wearisome pulse of the present domination. Your morning contemporary, who is hard put to maintaining a good face in recent times, has little to choose, I presume, between Gaya and Nagpore. Its position is very much like that of the poor rustic who had a somewhat practical definition to give to a horse, namely, while the one end bites the other kicks.—Yours etc.

RUSTOM BROACHA.

Dec. 29.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with a full Character Delineation costs Re 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./67.

SAFES & LOCKS
During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co's. Safes remained intact.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)
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INDIAN SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.
SHOW ROOM:—290, Shaik Memon Street, near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob Circle, Clarke Road, near Simplex Mills.
BOMBAY.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE,

PROPOSED TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following different proposals for the settlement of the Jamshedpur strike have been sent to us by the Secretary, Labour Association, Jamshedpur, under date 30th December:—

A. As announced by Mr. Chaman Lall on October 22nd, 1922:—

(1) All men resume their own work, including those who had gone home during the strike who will resume when they will return; which meant no victimisation. (2) They will get full pay. (3) A Joint Committee of 10 representatives from Labour and 10 from the Company to discuss and decide all demands, grievances, etc. This meeting to be arranged within 14 days. (4) A Committee at Bombay of representatives of the Trade Union Congress the Director of the Company and Mr. Tutwiler will settle the details of the relationship of the Labour Association and the management.

B. As claimed by Mr. Baijnath, M. L. C., an employee of the Company, who was present during the interview of Messrs. Chaman Lall and Tutwiler—before a Committee of the Association:—

(1) All men to resume their work, including those who had gone home during the strike, meaning no victimisation. (2) They will get their full old rates of pay. (3) A Joint Committee of 10 representatives from Labour to be approved by Mr. Tutwiler and 10 from the Company to meet, discuss and decide all grievances, demands, etc. This list must be sent through him. There was no restriction that non-employees such as Messrs. Haidar and Chaman Lall will not sit in this Committee—Mr. Chaman Lall was to give names of Labour representations. (4) Mr. Tutwiler was to arrange for a Committee at Bombay for settling the details of relationship of the Labour Association and the management. In this Committee the executive of the Trade Union Congress, the Director of the Company and himself will sit.

C. As claimed by Mr. Tutwiler before Mr. Sathaye:—

(1) All men will be taken, but no undertaking was given that every one will be taken on his own post. He agreed to take all the strike leaders after long consideration. (2) He promised to recommend to the Directors to cancel the ten per cent. reduction notice, and said he was confident that the Directors would accede to this request. (3) He would select 10 men from the labourers, out of a list of one hundred names, including strikers and non-strikers supplied by the Labour Association, who with 10 from the Company's side will discuss and decide the grievances, etc. (4) A Committee of the Directors and Trade Union executives with himself will settle at Bombay the details of relationship of the Association with the management. At present the recognition of the Association is gone, until the decision of the above Committee.

D. As published by the Associated Press on December 12th:—

As for Item (1)—The inference of 3rd para. of the A. P. I. message is that "no victimisation" is practised. Item (2)—Only condition agreed to Mr. Tutwiler was that the pay of workmen are not reduced according to the Directors' notice. As for Item (3)—Management too busy to sit and discuss in Committee question not of immediate interest. For Item (4)—Nothing.

"SOME CRITICS" OF THE CHRONICLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The ludicrousness of "some" of your critics is increasing day by day. They are out to prove to the world that India is not devoid of men who would even go to the length of expecting the sun not to rise simply because the bat cannot see in the day-light.

After reading the lines quoted in your today's editorial column, of some critic whose memory you would have perpetuated on a parish pump, I began to rub my eyes to feel if really I was living in a land where anything like sense existed. If the lines were anything, they were a Quixotic masterpiece with the added charm of a tinge of lunacy round the threat they involved.

Dear Editor, when sound arguments have failed to bring home to the mind of such typical critics the dire necessity of incurring the expense of cablegrams, silence would be the fittest answer. So long as you have got the moral support of your readers to back the dictates of your conscience, you need not give even the shadow of your attention to hollow threats.

I would advise your critics to form themselves into a league and, giving it a name suggestive of their frog-like vision and of . . I forbear to mention what, start their own paper and keep the world laughing for every second of its life. Thanking them in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

M. S.

Poona, Jan. 1.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I promised not to write on the subject of Mr. J. M. Mehta's candidature till 15th instant. Something has happened and I have to change my mind.

The Indian National Congress has rejected the proposals for Council entry. In view of this decision, Mr. Mehta must resign his position as the President of the Maharashtra P. C. C. according to the terms signed by him. Now he is no more in a position to pose as the representative of Maharashtra. He is now a 'mere' individual and I am, hereafter, not going to trouble myself about his election to the Corporation. I shall not write again on this matter under any circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Jan. 3.

TRAMWAY FARES.

INCREASE UNJUSTIFIABLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your leaderette on this subject is quite timely, and represents public view correctly. For Sir,

(1) The Tramway Company has not made a case to merit an increase.

(2) The Corporation has no justification to set aside the agreement re one anna rate.

(3) The Tramway Committee decided upon increase by the casting vote of its Chairman!

(4) Nay, it reversed the decision arrived at an earlier meeting for reasons unexplained!

(5) Mr. Gamadia characterises the proceedings of the Committee as deplorable!

(6) Dr. R. T. Nariman calls it a farce!

(7) Dr. Javle—not a non-cooperator—says "that the Tramway Company has not made out any case for enhanced fares"!

(8) Whilst Mr. Joseph Baptista has floored the Tramway Company by his able minute of dissent. Then again

(9) Fares in England are reduced.

(10) Prices of coal, metal, timber and machinery are going down.

(11) Why does the Tramway Company press for an increase, but to line the pockets of its shareholders?

(12) And, Sir, is it not fair to leave over the question for the new Corporation?

(13) And, despite public protest and resentment if the present Corporation passes the resolution for an increase, can the supporters of the increase face the electorates light-heartedly? More I need not say.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The weather has again been dry generally. The western disturbance entering Baluchistan and temperature has risen in the northwest India.

Forecast—A few falls in Baluchistan and northwest Frontier Province.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

United Provinces, 27th December 1922:—Western circle: Prospects of wheat and cotton are normal and gram and sugarcane good.

Bombay, December 22, 1922:—The agricultural situation has been further improved by good rain in the last week of November in many parts of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak. This rain was benebcial for Rabi sowings and the young rabi crops. Though it has caused further damage to cotton in the Deccan and also to kharif crops already reaped, conditions in other areas including Sind are satisfactory.

Bengal, 29th December 1922:—Dry weather is helpful for harvesting winter paddy and growth of spring crops prospects so far is satisfactory.

Central Provinces, 29th December 1922:—Prospects of linseed, wheat and gram are good to excellent.

Assam 1st January 1923:—Outturn of winter rice, cotton tea and sugarcane and prospects of mustard are normal.

Bihar and Orissa, 30th December 1922:—Light showers maintained the promise of good rabi crops in Bihar and Palamau where these crops are important.

MARWARI BRAHMAN MAHASABHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHARIA, Jan. 3.

The Reception Committee of the All India Marwari Brahman Mahasabha, which is to be held on the 18th, 19th and 20th March 1923, at Jharia in the pandal of the all India Marwari Agrawalla Mahasabha, had its first sitting on the 1st January 1923 at Jhariah. Pandit Jogeraj Sharma and Pandit Matharaprosad Lata were respectively elected president and secretary. All Indian Marwari Brahmans are cordially invited.

MILL STORES MARKET.

January 3.

The quotations are:—
Healds, Rs. 1-14-0, Weak tone.
Reeds, Rs. 0-5-0, steady.
Roller Cloth, Rs. 10, 18 oz.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-15-0, 16 oz.
Clearer Cloth Rs. 5-12-0, 22 oz.
Sizing flannel Rs. 5, 72 oz. twill.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-6-0, 62 oz. twill.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-12-0, 66 oz. twill.
Slubbing Bobbin Rs. 29-8-0, Japan.
Roving Bobbin Rs. 29-10-0, Japan.
Conical pirn Rs. 5-12-0, Japan 5" Varnished.
Weft pirn Rs. 10, 6" tip top. Enam.
Weft pirn Rs. 7-8-0, 6" Varnished.
Warper Bobbin Rs. 84, English.
Bandings Rs. 1-2-0.
Lambeth Ropes Rs. 2 per lb. Lambeth
Fillets Rs. 0-13-0, per ft.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

January 3.

The last quotations are:—
Chloride Zinc Rs. 24.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 4
Soda Bichromate Rs. 45.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 54.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 32.
Litharge Rs. 35.
Caustic Soda Rs. 33.
Copper sulphate Rs. 32.
Epsom salt Rs. 3-12-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-7-9.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-13-0.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-12-0.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 23.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0-4-0
Bleaching Rs. 17

The Hon. Freeman Thomas, son of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon was entertained on the evening of the 2nd instant at a garden party by the Rajkumars of the Presidency on the grounds of the Ladies Recreation club. The functionn was largely attended and Their Excellencies, also, graced the occasion by their presence. The programme included games both indoor and outdoor.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3.

S S Rederi, Salca, New Port.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Koweit, Wheeler, Jeddah.
S S Bandra, Lane, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Andijk for Calcutta.
Steamer Firoozi, for Jeddah.
Steamer Clan Mackinon for Dunkirk.
Steamer Takoaka Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Java Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.
S S Rederi:—The steamer Rederi, 1958 tons, Captain A E Salca, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port, with a cargo of coal.
S S Koweit:—The T M Company's steamer Koweit, 2392 tons, Captain H Wheeler, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo 2 deck passengers.
S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain S R. Lane, will sail to-day from harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1923.

Shed.

PRINCES DOCK

C & R Cl. Maskinnon 3049 N F N F
B Gambada 3252 Rangoon 6/1 M M & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 3/1 J Finlay and Co.
10 Jaroba 3657 Africa 10-1, M M and Co.
1 Chakrata 3602 N F N F M M & Co.
3 Mashobra 5131 London 5-1 M M and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 6-1, Agent Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 4135 Hamburg 5-1 M M & Co.
9 Capodimote 3544, Genoa, 8/1 M Italiano.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 A N & C
5 Sunbank 1862 Hull 5/1 Graham and Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf N F M M & Co.
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneyloe 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk 5/1 T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
1 Java Maru 2885 Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
8 Nagato Maru 4325 Japan 11-1 N Y Kaisha.
6 Orna 2997 N F N F M M & Co.

EXPORT.

Jan. 3.

S S Trenglos for London:—2000 cwt Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw, C. Changanmal, 39 bales wool raw, C. Ramasarup; 31 bales wool raw, D Kundanmal; 25 bales wool raw, R Ramgopal; 28 bales wool raw, 31 Balla; 120 bales wool raw, David Sassoon; 13 bales wool raw, R Bhawanji, 5 bales wool raw, R Samastual; 63 bales wool raw, V Oomersey, 88 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim 199 bales cotton raw, B Ambalal.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—4000 cwt Ind. castor seed, Rally Bros.; 3000 cwt Ind. Linseed Rally Bros. 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt ground nut Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—343 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, L. Ebrahimji; 1000 cwt. myrabolums, B Damjiee, 7000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon, 40 bales cotton, Lyon Lord, 120 bales Ind. cotton raw, Langley and Co.; 50 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal 465 cwt. ground nuts J. Paramamanand; 17 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—110 bales Ind. cotton fly, J A Begbie and Co.

S S M. Z Michonons for Hull:—3900 cwt Ind cotton seed Rally Bros. 4000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dryfus.

S S Sunbank for Hull:—400 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton oomra, E Spinner; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, Langley; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Visram.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—495 bales Ind. cotton raw, K H Kayani, 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Barenfels for Gokenburg:—55 bales Ind. Cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Clan Mackinon for Rotterdam:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, The Bombay Company, 400 bales Ind. Cotton F P, F F Campbell; 300 bales Ind. Cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Hamburg:—110 bales Ind. F. P., F F Campbell; 110 bales cty. cotton fly, C Peeraj; 300 bales clean cotton fly, H E Borie and Sons.

S S Mirzapore for Antwerp:—100 bales clean cotton fly, M. Chandulal.;

S S A N Micholos for Havre:—100 bales raw cotton F P. B. Cursondas; 80 bales hemp, S. Lalji;

S S A N Micholos for Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton, FP., B Cursondas.

S S Egrement for New York:—300 cwt. corinander seed, M Jafferbhoy; 300 cwt gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 62 cwt gum olibanium, M Jacerbhoy; 660 cwt cty myrabolums, L. Ebrahimji; 287 cwt mother of Pearl M H Dahashti; 76 cwt cty gum Karanya, L Ebrahimji; 185 cwt red pepper, M Jafferbhoy; 197 cwt. dill seed, E Verji and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—1300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K KaKisha; 400 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M. Kaisha; 1000 bales cty. cotton raw, Currimbhoy; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

S S Banc for Kobe:a—700 bles Ind. raw cotton, 1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Banca for Yokkaichi:—300 bales Ind. raw cotton T M Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Yokohama:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagoti Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Fatchelly; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagoti Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagoti Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co. 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K KKaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 3.

S S Nawab from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison:—60 bales Jute twine, 810 bales gunnies 71 bales paper, 14 ccoils manila rope, 433 kegs white paint, 130 kegs red paint, 26 kegs. green paint 12 drums black paint, 36 drums. white Zinc Paint, 190 cases biscuits, 150 bgs.b black kalai, 987 drums linseed oil, 255 bgs. betel nuts,.

From Cuddalore:—390 cases confectionary.

From Tuticorin:—50 bales cotton, 25 bales senna leaves, 32 bags cardamons 6 bags coffee.

From Alleppey:—340 bags pepper 72 bags tarmeric, 77 robbins copra.

From Cochin:—285 robbins dry ginger, 98 bags dry ginger, 31 bags turmeric, 167 bdles coils coir rope

Froc Calicut—134 baskets dry ginger, 25 jottas dry ginger; 501 bags copra; 100 bags cocoanut oil cakes, 120 bags dry cocoanuts, 58 bags pepper, 150 jottas coir yarn, 1031 pcs. J. W. sleepers.

From Badagoras:—5749 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—335 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—2468 bags cocoanuts.

S S Bandra from Busrah. Agents B I S N Company:—31 bags Gall, 1309 bdles skin dates, 7160 baskets wet dates, 16 bags dry dates, 15 bags wheat, 28 bales carpets, 82 bales waste silk yarn, 49 bags almonds,

From Mahomerah:—155 bdles Attaric, 76 bags gum 81 bags almonds, 74 bags A. kernals, 15 bags dry dates, 9 cases managa almonds, 41 bdles tobacco, 7 bdles skins, 15 bdles wool.

From Bushire:—42 bags A. kernals, 28 bags attarce 11 bdles skins.

From Dubai:—10 bdles specie,

From B. Abbas:—53 bags pistoes, 112 bags raisins, 31 bags figs, 51 bags gum, 96 bdles roze bud, 30 bdles m. roots, 26 jottas assafotida, 29 cases assafotida,

From Jask:—65 bags matoots,

From Muscat:—5 bdles specie, 275 boxes wet dates, 11 cases wet dates, 525 bags dry dates,

From Charbar:—622 bundles sin mats, 71 bundles carpets san mats, 5 bundles mats, 21 bags fish, 10 bdles dry fish, 38 bdles salted fish,

From Karachi:—692 bags potatoes, 178 bags gram Ghall, 25 bags gram flours.

S S Skald from Bankok. Agent F F Campbell:—1618 pcs. teak square, 827 pcs. teak planks, 79847 pcs. teak scantlings; 9583 bdles teak, scantling, 31 bdles raw silk, 4 cases dyes 35 bags white pepper, 25 bags white rice, 14 boxes said to contain Rs. 42,000.

From Singapore:—42 pcs. cane furnitures,

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Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phail As. 12, 3 phails packing and Postage free.
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BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment.
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OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

The s s "Moldavia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: 6th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

S S "Mantua" with mails of the 21st ulto. expected to arrive at 2 p.m.
Principal Tannan's lecture on "the present Exchange Meddle, Syndenham College of Commerce, 3-45 p.m., Prof. Chablani to preside.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. [H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 55
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 [illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	18 35
Madras Mail	8 40	21 25
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 9	22 0
Mandvi Fast assenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 [illegible]
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 2[illegible]
Delhi Express	6 30	20 50
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 [illegible]
Express	21 40	7 [illegible]

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Gratt Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BOOKY (Chadanbai) daughter of Cowasji Maiegamwala and sister-in-law, of Navroji Lord Matheran Stores died at Matheran on Tutsday.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to disturbances on the wires telegram to and from Calcutta are liable to delay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received three wall calendars from the Amber Tips Tea Company and one wall calendar from the Gwalior Leather Company and Tannery.

PRESENT EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Historical and Economic Society, Principal Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a public lecture on the above subject in the B. A. Class-Room of the College to-morrow (Friday) at 3-45 p.m. Prof. H. L. Chablani will preside.

C. K. P. SOCIAL UNION, KALYAN.

The second annual social gathering of the C. K. P. Social Union, Kalyan, will be held under the Presidency of Mr. Shivram Ganesh Gupte, on Sunday (the 7th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Somaseth's Bungalow near Shri Ram Maruti's Samadhi. All past and present members are requested to attend the gathering.

CARDING SPG. AND WEAVING DEMONSTRATION.

On behalf of the Lokmanya Smarak Kala Bhuwan, it is proposed to hold a demonstration in which all processes from the carding of cotton to that of weaving cloth will be experimentally shown. Until a suitable place is secured, the same will be kept open to the public from 5th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaum, Bombay. All are cordially invited.

SUNDER DASS MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY.

With a view to stimulate interest in Industries the Capital Industrial Bureau, Lahore invite essay on "The Industries of My Town" from Matriculation, F A or Intermediate, students. Successful competitors will get 41 prizes of varying value. Further particulars and suggestive outline may be had from the Bureau on enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The health of Bombay during the 52nd week of 1922 (week ending 30th December 1922):—

The total mortality 741 was 10 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.09. These figures compare favourably with those of the 52nd week of 1921 when the mortality was 755 and the death-rate 40.08 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1017-1921) when the average mortality was 052 nd death-rate 52.13.

The number of deaths from Influenla during the week was 4 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 258 as against 3 and 290 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influential Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 162 were among infants under one year of age; 20 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 399 as against 462 in the 52nd week of 1921 and 419 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting will be held in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J J School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Mr. G. Wittet, will read a paper on "Architects and their work". Mr. Claude Batley, will occupy the chair. All interested are requested to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The Twenty-first Annual Gathering of the League will be held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday), The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinavasa Sastri, P.C. has kindly consented to preside and distribute prizes.

"JEWISH YOUTH AND THE FUTURE."

Under the auspices of the 6th Bene-Israel Conference Reception Committee a lecture will be delivered to the Bene-Israel public by Madam Bella Pexsner at the Israelite School Hall to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Jewish Youth and the Future."

PUBLIC LECTURE AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khodadi Mandvi under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress committee, when Sit. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Dr. Chandolal Desai will speak on "Swaraj Congress."

PROGRESS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, issues the following report:—

In the year 1920-21 there were 157 municipalities in the Bombay Presidency including Sind. The last census shows in the population of municipal districts an increase of 2,91,000. Bandra increased by 22 per cent and Kurla by 71 per cent., while the population of Ghatkopar doubled. Juhu is now a municipality.

"The chief event of the year" says a Government Resolution on the working of the municipalities, "was the issue by Government of orders directing that steps should be taken (1) to enfranchise a considerably larger portion of the population of each Municipal District by reducing the qualifying tax; (2) to increase the number of councillors; (3) to fix the maximum proportion of nominated councillors at one-fifth the total number of councillors; and (4) to adopt the system of multiple-seated constituencies with the cumulative right of voting." In pursuance of these orders the reconstitution of several municipalities on the liberal basis indicated, was sanctioned, and as a special case the Karachi Municipality was reconstituted on a more libetral basis by fixing the proportion of elected Councillors at eight-ninths instead of four-fifths. Another special right granted to all Municipalities was of electing their President by a simple majority vote.

GROSS INCOME OF MUNICIPALITIES.

As a result mainly of increased taxation the aggregate gross income of the municipalities rose from Rs. 162 lakhs to Rs. 230 lakhs. Deducting receipts under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" the net income amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs as against Rs. 149 lakhs. The largest increase was under the head "Revenue derived from Municipal Property" and amounted to nearly 22 lakhs of rupees. Out of this amount, Karachi alone was responsible for more than 16 lakhs derived from the sale of building plots.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, refers to the difficulty of recovering municipal dues and remarks, "The arrears are principally due to (1) lack of interest on the part of Councillors who are often among the last to pay up; (2) lack of courage on the part of the municipal staff; and (3) failure to use coercive processes, and impose penalties for late payment. The fault really is with the President and Councillors as it is impossible to expect the staff to be firm in making demands, when the Councillors will not sanction penalties and are themselves slow in paying The Bandra municipality, it may be noted, farmed out the collection of its terminal tax, but the High Court having held this to be illegal, departmental working was instituted. Out of the aggregate income of the municipalities, 59.5 per cent. was derived from direct taxation and 40.5 per cent from indirect taxation. The average incidence of taxation per head of population increased from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-11-5 and that of income from Rs. 6-4-4 to Rs. 6-11-10, that is to say, the municipalities raised 2 annas 4 pies per head more than last year and received mainly from Government 7½ annas per head more than last year.

GROSS EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The total gross expenditure of the Municipalities amounted to 219 lakhs against 179 lakhs in the preceding year or deducting sums under the heading "Extraordinary and Debt" the expenditure amounted to Rs. 164 lakhs against Rs. 147 lakhs. Out of this increase of nearly 17 lakhs over 14 lakhs was under the head Public Health and convenience and nearly 3 lakhs under Public Instruction. The increased expenditure under the latter head was mainly attributable to the revision of the pay of primary school reachers and the grant of war allowances to them. Some Municipalities in the Southern Division introduced free primary education. But the Commissioner of that Division points out unless both staff and sitting space are increased there can be no real advantage in an increase in the number of pupils, and there can be no real increase in the number of low or depressed classes boys, for whom free education is particularly required. The introduction of free education has thus simply meant that the Municipalities lose the fees, while the present class of boys, most of whose parents can well afford to pay the low scale of fees previously charged, get the benefit without any appreciable increase in numbers

"VIRUS OF N. C. O.!"

"It is gratifying to note" says the resolution "that the virus of non-cooperation has not to any appreciable extent affected any municipalities except two large municipalities of Gujerat, Ahmedabad and Surat, and the small municipality of Nadiad, which in consequence allowed their finance and with it their administration to drift into chaos. the interests of the rate-payers being sacrificed to political ends." The tendency on the part of other Municipalities is on the contrary to depend more and more on increased grants from Government, especially for educational needs, though the policy of obstruction is not quite unknown.

"With the increased cost of administration," concludes the resolution, "all Municipalities are finding it difficult to secure incomes sufficient to meet normal obligations with a small working margin for emergencies. The tendency to shirk the task of increasing direct taxation is nearly general. In Sind, there were few indications of the recognition by the Municipalities of the necessity of a higher standard of municipal administration. No Municipality took serious steps during the year to exploit new sources of income by direct taxation and the local bodies appear to be content with making alterations in their rates of indirect taxation. Government are convinced that the only way out of the impending bankruptcy in the case of several Municipalities is to resort to direct taxation. It is to be hoped that with the liberally extended elective franchise and the appointment of elected non-official presidents the sense of civic duty will be developed.

MADRASEE COOPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY.

On Monday, was celebrated the opening ceremony of the new spacious premises of the Madrasee Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd., an institution which is the first of its kind in India and which was started a year ago with a view to provide decent boarding and lodging to the increasing Madrasi population of this city. Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., who was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the time the society was registered and who was specially interested in it as it was a novel form of co-operation and naturally wanted to see how it will succeed, presided on the occasion. Professor Kaji, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Distributive Co-operation" in the course of which he emphasised that three important factors were necessary for the successful working of any co-operative institution, namely, the need for its existence, loyalty on the part of the members concerned and earnest workers, all of which, he was of opinion, the Madrasee society possessed in ample degree as was evident from the splendid results so far achieved. Both the president and the lecturer complimented the honorary executive committee of the society and expressed a hope that other communities would take advantage of the example set by them and that the wide and new field for co-operative activities which this society has opened up would be thoroughly canvassed by those concerned. Many of the prominent Bombay co-operators were present at the function as also Madrasees in large numbers. The guests of the evening were treated to light refreshments, one noticeable feature in this connection being that the serving was done by the members of the society themselves, a feature which agreeably impressed the guests.

FIRE IN EXHIBITION PANDAL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 20 LACS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the All-India Exhibition of indigenous products at Bhowanipore, a suburb of Calcutta. There was a garden party and while the guests were being entertained, smoke was noticed issuing from the northern corner of the exhibition grounds and in quarter of an hour the whole eastern portion was on fire. The fire-brigade people arrived promptly but owing the low pressure a copious supply of water could not be had. Three-fourths of the stalls were practically gutted. Only the western portion of the ground wherein were located the amusement court was saved. Some of the stall-holders, it is reported, were looted by ruffians who entered into the exhibition grounds during the confusion and a few arrests have been made in this connection. The cause of the fire is unknown and damage is estimated at about twenty lakhs of rupees. No casualties have been reported. At the time of the outbreak, there were present on the exhibition grounds Sir Reginald Clarke, Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy who along with the police and fire brigademen and exhibition volunteers rendered efficient service.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

Although no further dates have been fixed for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly after the first meeting on the 15th instant it is understood that about four more meetings will be held in the same week which will mainly be devoted to consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The time required for discussion and passage of the bill will much depend on the number of amendment received. Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith who has hitherto been a member of the Council of State will now take his seat in the Assembly to help in piloting this measure.

GOVT. AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT SIND COLLEGE

The following are the extracts from H. E. the Governor's speech at the Sind College, Karachi:—

Since last I had the pleasure of visiting the college it has been my fortune to visit numerous other educational institutions in widely separated Districts and States of the Presidency, and not the least interesting part of the proceedings to-day is the comparison which I am able to draw both with your condition of three years ago and with the state of other colleges in the Presidency. I think your progress, Mr. Principal, is entirely satisfactory and I am quite sure that, if you will maintain the enthusiasm which you have in the past devoted to the affairs of the college, you will continue to increase the educational openings for the students of Sind and attain even nearer to the ideal I presented to you before of a self-supporting and self-sufficing institution. I notice with satisfaction that you are anxious to extend the scope of your activities in so many directions, but, gentlemen, I would impress upon you that this is no time to indulge in speculations, however attractive, in the hope that they will receive the financial support of Government. As you know Government is pledged to direct its particular attention to primary education and, although we sympathise with and encourage the aspirations of those who are making the higher standards their immediate life work, we are unable for the moment to devote all the funds we would wish to the amplification of this advanced study.

I must urge you, therefore, to base your calculations for the future on the funds at your disposal and to strain every effort to increase them. There are as many farseeing citizens and traders in this province as elsewhere, of that I am assured, and it is for you to convince them that you can create a training ground of inestimable benefit to their children, calculated to give them in the future a level-headed and well-informed generation on whom they can depend for their business men, their scholars, their athletes and their gentlemen.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In the "Times of India" of the 25th December, 1922, under the heading "Pathan Terrorism" is given details about a dacoity which occurred in Hirji Asur's Wadi at Mahim about a fortnight ago; also about a raid by Pathans in the early hours on Sunday morning in Dadar, near Sorab Mills, of a hut occupied by a Hindu family and forcibly removing ornaments from the females, seriously assaulting and inflicting knife wounds and while leaving firing revolver shots.

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th instant, under the heading "Pathan Terrorism Unabated" are given two cases of high-way robbery in the Vincent Road at about 10 p.m. on the 24th and the other on the 25th instant at the same time as on the previous date.

These Pathans are seen everywhere; practically they have no work, loaf the whole day up and down till the sun sets and immediately afterwards they bestir themselves to their avocation of pouncing upon the peaceful defenceless inhabitants and mercilessly rob, assault and inflict fatal wounds, in several cases causing instantaneous death. The use of revolvers is not an uncommon practice amongst them during such rounds and it appears that the "Arms Act" has no control over them.

Robbers as a class monopolise the dark hours of night as their active part of life, but these men even carry on their trade during broad daylight unchecked, taking advantage of the absence of male members, who are generally out on their daiy avocations, leaving the female members to look after their homes.

How long such terrorism is to continue? Are there no means of remedy at hand? Will not the authorities inflict condign punishment on the perpetrators which will teach a good leasson to those who are evading the clutches of the law?—Yours, etc.

R.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, the first Governor of Burma arrived in Rangoon on Jan. 2 and was accorded a hearty reception by large crowds.

H. H. the Hon. Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga arrives in Bombay on the 5th instant. He is coming in connection with the opening of the new Darbhanga cotton mills at Navsari.

Sir John Wood returned from England and will stay in Delhi till he assumes the office of the Resident in Kashmir early in February.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

GEN. BOOTH'S LECTURE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

General Booth delivered a lecture last evening on "Salvation Army and the secret of success." His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—There was no country in the world where the services of the Salvation Army were more likely to bear fruit than in India. He thought this was largely due to the system by which many millions of the citizens were living under the tragic conditions and not receiving sufficient help from the members of their communities. He felt proud to say that the Government was doing the best to remedy the evil, but a total remedy lay entirely with the people themselves. He, therefore, expressed his very keen appreciation of the work done by the Salvation Army in this direction.

General Booth in his address said the Salvation Army was carrying its work in some 60 to 70 different countries or states and in about forty six different languages. There were also, about 24,000 to 25,000 men and women workers. As leaders when they began work they had no money, no influence, no learning and no friends. It was by the force of moral character that they were able to exert their influences which they saw being exerted in large parts of the world at the present day. In conclusion he made an appeal for funds and read the following message from the King-Emperor to his Indian subjects—

KING EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

"You may tell your people that I have watched with greatest interest the advances of the Salvation Army in India and what you have been able to accomplish on behalf of many people of that great land leads me to expect still more important achievements in future particularly on behalf of the depressed and suffering classes. I should be specially pleased to hear that you found it possible to extend your medical work. I accordingly wish you success in all branches of your great undertaking and you may on my behalf assure all sections of my Indian subjects that their happiness and well-being are very near and dear to my heart."

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

KING EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

In reply to a telegram of greetings and good wishes for the New Year sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message—

"The Queen and I have received with much pleasure the message which you have sent us from the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency. In expressing to them our warmest thanks for their good wishes I sincerely pray that the coming year may bring peace, contentment and prosperity to this great Presidency of our visit to which we preserve the happiest memories."

THE AMIR AT JALALABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

It is reported by the people arriving in Peshawar from Afghanistan that his Majesty the Amir has come on a visit to Jalalabad accompanied by his mother and elder brother and by his principal ministers of State and Court officials. It is expected that the court will remain at Jalalabad till the extreme cold of the mid-winter in Kabul has abated.

SIR IBRAHIM'S SUCCESSOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to a subject of no ordinary importance in time to prevent a possible piece of injustice being done?

The tenure of office of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola expires and he goes out in March next. The question is on whom does the mantle so nobly and ably borne fall. The subject has a communal interest, also, which cannot be overlooked. If I am not very much mistaken all Governments in India, I mean the Central as well as Provincial, have on their Executive Councils a member of the Muslim community. No cause for anxiety need arise in the case of Bombay, for, His Excellency can be trusted, as is expected, to show fairness to all communities in this Presidency in consonance with their importance and numerical strength so as not to leave room for bitterness.

The temporary appointment of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir held during the interim period for which Sir Ibrahim was on deputation is, however, causing natural anxiety in Muslim minds at this right moment. This is, of course, nothing personal against Mr. Jehangir. We all know him as a worthy citizen of Bombay who besides belongs to the fortunate community which, somehow, predominates comparatively this moment in the matter of high appointments in the city. A mere peep in the Bombay Courts will show the favour his flourishing community enjoys. Mr. Jehangir, therefore should neither grudge this letter nor take it against himself personally.

In India the question of proportionate rights of communities will always exercise and agitate the minds of people and statesmanship would lie in the able handling of the communal question and in the just and proper disposal of those interests.

Strength of rule lies in satisfying the needs and requirements of all people concerned and it is a sheer weakness to be carried away by considerations which may be at their best momentary and ephemeral.

I have tried to put the sentiments which are agitating the minds of the Muslims in a nutshell, and I hope in a manner sufficiently expressive for the present. A word to the wise.—Yours, etc.

NOOR MA 'D KADER SHAIKH.

P. Y. C. GYMKHANA.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, Jan. 2.

The Poona Hindoo Tennis Championship tournaments for 1922, which commenced in Xmas under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana came to a successful close yesterday. Despite the prevalence of plague in the city and the announcement of the simultaneous start of the Tennis tournaments at Sangli, the number of entries, viz., 44—was really a remarkable one in that it indicated the popularity of the tournaments and testified to the genuine interest created by the P. Y. C. Gymkhana in the progress of sports. There were 27 entries for singles and 17 for doubles, the quality of play displayed in both being decidedly higher than the past years. Several ties in the singles and the doulbes as well, attracted hundreds of spectators who evinced very keen interest throughout the matches. Bhusari vs. Mehendale, Deolhar vs. Kapur, Deovadhar vs. Mehendale and Shriniwas vs. Pardeshi deserve a special mention. Of the doubles ties, the following may be mentioned:— Chinmulgund and Kurve vs. Bewoor and Bapat; the former pair vs. Pardeshi and Mehendal and again the same pair vs. Shriniwas and Gadgil. Mr. Chinmulgund's (who is a well-known Western India player) entry was a special feature of this year's tournaments:—

The final results are as follows:—

SINGLES FINALS.

Pardeshi vs. Shriniwas (6—4, 6—2).

DOUBLES FINALS.

Chinmulgund and Kurve vs. Shrinavas and Gadgil (4—6, 6—4, 6—3).

Thus, the singles championship is won by Mr. Pardeshi and the Doubles' Shield goes to Mr. Chinmulgund and partner. Mr. Shrinivas, the last year's champion both in Singles and Doubles with Mr. Gadgil for his partner, stood the runner-up this year. His opponent, Mr. Pardeshi was truely in a better form and with greater patience and cautious strokes, won the finals. Mr. Kurve, who was Mr. Chinmulgund's partner, not-with-standing his grey hairs, proved an impossible nut for his opponent youngsters to crack, and may well be commended on his loyal and continuous support to his partner, Mr. Chinmulgund.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the football championship tournaments held by the same Gymkhana, the King George V team from Kirkee carried the shield, while the football cup for the school-section was won by the New English School team, Poona.

After presenting shields and cups to the winners in the sports, Sir Mahadev Chouhal who presided on the occasion, in the absence of Mr. Hatch, Commissioner C. D., made a brief and suitable speech. Referring to the dispute over the P. Y. C. Gymkhana land which is yet pending, Sir Mahadev observed that the present land occupied by the Gymkhana was the most suitable one in view of the various educational institutions that surrounded it;

Concluding, Sir Mahadev wished the Gymkhana a brilliant future of wide activities in the world of sports.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S POOR INNINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Capetown.—Heavy rain delayed the start of second day's play in the second Test Match between England and South Africa to-day till 12-25. The game was resumed in dull weather before six thousand people. The pitch was easy but England only made 183. Blanckenburg took five for sixty-one and Hall four for forty-nine. The English collapse can be attributed to magnificent South African bowling and fielding. South Africa went in for their second innings and scored 134 for loss of one wicket. Caterall (74 not out) and Taylor (48 not out) were both playing doggedly for 199 minutes. Then stumps were drawn.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Association football matches to-day yielded the following results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Bolton four, Notts Forest two.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN SECTION)

Barrow nil, Stalybridge one.
Darlington one, Rochdale one.
Hartlepools two, Lincoln nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians three, Hamilton one.
Ayr two, Kilmarnock one.
Celtic nil, Clyde nil.
Alloa one, Falkirk two.
Dundee one, Hibernians nil.
Motherwell four, Morton three.
Patrick Thistle nil, Rangers one.
Raith one, Aberdeen one.
Saint Mirren two, Heart of Midlothian one.
Third Lanark two, Albion two.

"GANDHI & MAHARASHTRA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am really sorry to find your correspondent "Malkari" so much led astray in his criticism against my letter. It seems that he has completely misrepresented my point. But let him prate as he likes, if he is a true devotee of Pandurang, as he so emphatically declares, then, let him know that I am deeply sorry, if, in any way, I have wounded his devout feelings, or lowered the great "Bhagwet Panth" of Maharashtra. As regards the quality of 'tamas' which he bestowes upon me. I am simply doubtful whether, after all it is meet on the part of a devotee of Pandurang to write in such unbecoming terms about a gentleman whose intention he has so horribly mistaken.

Sir, let, therefore your correspondent understand that I have expressed my good feelings, above, to my credit, and let him be responsible for his gross misrepresentation. I do not think it necessary to expound my point again. And, here I stop and will not hit my pen again on this odious topic.—Yours, etc.

RAMKRISHNA B. MANERIKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

Prof. B. Nagarkar writes:—

R. Courtneidge and W. Holloway's theatrical company from London gave their "Farewell Performance" in Bombay, last Friday night at the Excelsior Theatre before a large and crowded house. It is understood that very shortly they leave for Colombo. All their dramatic performances were greatly appreciated by the Bombay public.

From a purely historical point of view, of all the plays the company staged in Bombay "Abraham Lincoln" is the most important, and more calculated to appeal to the Indian mind. This was well evidenced by the kind of audience that the company had every time they performed this particular play. On Tuesday night, the 26th of December last, they gave their last performance of this play in Bombay that this was greatly enjoyed by those that attended it was amply proved by the repeated applause given by the audience at the close of the last scene.

Abraham Lincoln was a noble personality in the history of the world. It is no difficult to render it on the stage, but it was represented in an impressive manner by Mr. Holloway, that the memory of the great President is dearly and tenderly cherished by the people at large in America is proved beyond all doubt by the number of stories that are current even at this date in the United States of America about Abraham Lincoln. Whilst I was in America I heard quite a number of such stories. For the benefit of your readers I shall record here three of such stories.

1. On one occasion an English Lord, a member of the British nobility happened to be a guest of President Lincoln. The English nobleman was on a visit to America and he had already spent about two weeks in travelling in the different parts of the States and in observing men and their manners both in the East and the West of America. One evening as the guest and the host were sitting chatting about things in general Lincoln in an off-hand way addressed his English guest and asked him a question by saying—"Well, my lord you have been amongst us for quite a while and seen considerable of America and the Americans! What do you think is the principal point of difference between yous folk—the Englishmen in England and the Americans out here in America?" Needless to say that the member of the English nobility was not a little amused at the question. With a view to poke a little fun at his American cousins, the English peer replied—"Well Mr. Lincoln, the principal point of difference that strikes me between Americans and Englishmen is that while Americans polish their own shoes, Englishmen don't." Now Mr. Lincoln was about the last to take a joke at his own cost. He was noted for his ready wit and quick repartee! He at once turned round upon his English guest and queried in reply—"Well Lord, if English people do not polish their own shoes, *whose* shoes do they polish?"

On another occasion an itinerant vendor of chemicals came to Lincoln and after recounting the many virtues of a certain chemical stuff began to press him to purchase it. Lincoln stoutly refused to buy it as, he said, he had no use for it. But the vendor all undaunted persisted in crying up his chemical and said—"Sir, the rare virtue of this chemical is that it melts everything and anything that it comes into contact with: it instantaneously melts hardest stone, the stontest iron and the toughtest-steel! There is no substance that it cannot melt in to a liquid the moment it touches the thing! On listening to this nigh praise of the article, Lincoln cooly said to the vendor—"Well, Sir, if your wonderful Chemical ments every thing in the universe where am I to keep it?" Where? indeed! where?

It is a well-known fact in the history of America that Abraham Lincoln was the stoutest opponent that his county ever produced of the practice of keeping slaves. He made many enemies by exposing the cause of the down-trodden Negro slaves in the South America; never-the-less all his life he fought for the abolition of slavery.

Once upon a time a Neogro slave ran away from his master's house in one of the Southern States and migrated in to the North to find protection in the house of a gentleman who happened to be a friend of Lincoln. A few day after the arrival of his slave into the family of his friend Lincoln happened to call at his friend's house when the following conversation took place between the friend and the slave.

Friend.—Why did you leave your master's house in the South? Was it because you were not properly housed?

Slave.—No, Sir, I had decent quarters to live in.

F.—Then was it because you were not properly fed?

S.—No, Sir, they gave me enough to eat.

F.—Then, perhaps, it was because they did not treat you kindly?

S.—No, Sir, they were as kind to me as I could possibly expect them to be.

F.—Then why on earth did you run away from your master's house!!

At this stage Lincoln quietly interposed and said to his friend —"Well, my good friend, the post from which our Negro friend has run away is still vacant: and if you are so minded, you are free to go and occupy it. Only within a few days after you have taken possession of it you will realise why our Darkie friend here has abandoned it!"

Criminal cases against certain Mohammedans and Hindus in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim affray in Amritsar have been withdrawn owing to intervention of respectable members of both the communities.

It appears from the Afghan newspapers that the earthquake of the 7th December was felt throughout eastern and southern Afghanistan.

A Gaya message from our Correspondent states:—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Editor, "Young India", informs there will be no issue of "Young India" on the 4th January but a Congress double number will be issued on the 11th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 4, 1923.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Bombay Art Society was founded in 1888, by the efforts of a sympathetic and popular principal of the J. J. School of Art, the late Mr. Griffith. Its object is to encourage artistic taste and efforts amid a community of Philistines; or rather, perhaps we should say, to induce the Philistines of the community, who have the power and money, to take a decent and becoming interest in art and artists. Unquestionably a show of taste in such matters does sit gracefully alike upon the stereotyped official and the pompous and obese commercial magnate; and in every country where these sit enthroned the effort of the diplomatic friends of art has been, by securing the patronage of the former, to reach the purse of the latter. Thus, in every such society, the Philistine element of patronage is dominant at first. In the present Society it appears at the first glance so formidable that one is inclined to think it is designed like a *chevaux-de-frise* to keep away real artists. Yet the Society has done good service in its day to Indian Art, and it will do better service now if it is properly supported. Patronage is not by any means the same thing as support, at least in our understanding of the words.

The intention of the founder of the Bombay Art Society—almost as great an enthusiast for Indian Art as the present Principal of the Bombay School—was undoubtedly to "get a show" for Indian artists; and though the Society has occasionally, we are told, indulged in awful amateurishness, that intention has never been entirely lost sight of. Just now, when Bombay is the scene of the most remarkable revival of Art at present to be found in India, or indeed in any country, we look to the Bombay Art Society to stand as an exponent or interpreter, even defender—between the Indian artists and a grossly mercantile community; and we are glad to learn that it is eager to befriend those artists, who are most of them in urgent need of help. There are painters, sculptors and designers of rare genius in Bombay, and we see no earthly reason why the annual exhibition of the Society should not, in a little while, have the importance in the world of the Royal Academy Exhibition or the Paris salon, if only a proper, *artist's* standard is maintained, and the social-personal equation disregarded. The last is always rather difficult in a society so overshadowed by the upas-tree of patronage. We confess that we should like to fell that tree, regardless of the shock to those who dwell among its branches, and give the Bombay Art Society free growth as a society of artists, inviting all the bigwigs once a year to see and buy its work. But we are of those who reckon the pursuit of Art more noble than the strife for power or money, and would like to see the artist honoured, as in civilised communities, rather than patronised, as in communities of little culture.

The fact that Sir George Lloyd is going to visit the coming exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, which opens on the 9th of this month, at the Town Hall, seems to us of good omen. For His Excellency has the knowledge of good and evil in the realm of Art, and, we believe, an artist's scorn of Philistine intrusions; and his care for Indian artists is well known. We hope he will cut down the upas-tree. A vigorous revival of the Bombay Art Society's activities and influence is much to be desired. We therefor urge the Indian public to patronise—no, that is not the word; let us rather say, frequent and countenance—its coming exhibition; for nothing can be vigorous to-day in India, which is not Indian.

BRAVO, CHICHERIN

We remember quoting in these columns a writer in a French review to the effect that the Bolshevik successes against European diplomacy were due almost entirely to greater knowledge and superior intelligence. The behaviour of the Allied diplomatists at Lausanne seems to support that theory, for their judgements are founded not on expert knowledge, not on facts, but on the claptrap of diplomacy which is quite plainly traceable to interested propagandists. The extraordinary self-complacency and self-righteousness of the Allies in the circumstances, their bland conventional acceptance of "official" data Lord Curzon's pseudo-serious appeals to world opinion, would be intensely ludicrous if the issues were less tragic. Ismet has appeared to the whole world as an honest creature struggling in the toils of sanctimonious rascals, and his manful struggle is exciting world-wide sympathy among the peoples. But the peoples of the world have no existence for Lord Curzon. We remember the saying of a well-known wit: "Curzon still believes that the lower orders of society are covered with long black fur," and it is true that "common" people are exceedingly remote from him. But a government however outlawed is a government; and the Soviet Government has force at its command. And there at Lausanne, in the very presence of Lord Curzon, it has made itself the mouthpiece of the "common" people of the world, who are still honest mainly and still care for truth. Chicherin spoke the whole truth on the Eastern question. Compared with any of the Allied utterances, his statement bears the stamp of perfect honesty. We have been told so often that the Bolsheviks are bloody villains whose aim is the destruction of all decency that it is with some amusement that we find their representative at Lausanne in an attitude indistinguishable from that of the old-fashioned aristocrat, who valued truth and honour before worldly gain, and Lord Curzon in an attitude indistinguishable from that of a bullying huckster. Reuter tried to make India Bolshevist with the revolutionary programme of a Mr. Roy, and India was not interested. But all India will be interested and attracted by the words of Chicherin, the words not of a clever schemer but a gentleman. In fact, to judge from public utterances, the Bolshevik would seem to be the only gentleman among the European statesmen gathered at Lausanne.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

At the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in this city a short while ago there were two questions brought up for discussion which were of first-rate importance. One was the prevention of the evils of fragmentation and sub-division of lands and the initiation of measures aimed at effecting the consolidation of such fragmented and sub-divided holdings. This problem vitally affects the economic welfare of the rural population. In this, as in other matters, illiteracy and helpless dependence on the Sirkar and the Sowcar—the bane of our existing system of bureaucratic centralized administration—are responsible for the utter indifference of the rural classes to any measures intended for their social or economic improvement. An agriculturist who cannot keep or understand the accounts of his business, who exists on such credit as his money-lender extends to him, and who, in consequence of the destruction of the spirit of self-help and independence, helplessly turns to the local officers of Government in the event of distress, cannot realize his true economic position and cannot appreciate the economic value of action aimed at the betterment of his condition. What is needed is first an intensive educative campaign among the rural community—the effects of which can only be permanent if the ground is prepared by the elimination of illiteracy—to be followed up by the organization of local opinion for direct local action. Some efforts in this direction have been made in the Punjab and, as a result, in two or three districts co-operative societies have been started to undertake the work of consolidation after the people of any village subscribe to the principle of consolidation and have considered and agreed to a definite programme of consolidation. The Provincial Co-operative Conference, in its resolution on this subject, accorded its approval to this method, but expressed a doubt whether voluntary action after mutual consent would provide a remedy in the Konkan, the Deccan and the Karnatak, where land is extremely uneven in level and in fertility. And unfortunately it is in these parts of the Bombay Presidency that the evil is most deep-rooted and economically most harmful. Co-operative farming without any interference with the actual ownership of land might provide a solution, but among an unorganised and ill-educated peasantry the formation and management of co-operative farms presents serious difficulties. The suggestion was, therefore, made at the Conference that an enabling law should be passed in virtue of which, on the application of the owners of 75 per cent. of the land in a village, consolidation of land should be undertaken and a definite scheme should be carried out if approved of by the owners of 75 per cent. of land affected by the scheme. The Conference was further of opinion that the question of consolidation should not, as is generally assumed, be dependent on any decision in regard to the modification of the Hindu and Mahomedan laws of inheritance so as to prevent future sub-division. The danger of further sub-division would arise only in the next generation, and, in the meanwhile, the Conference suggested, the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute could, through the agricultural cooperative societies affiliated to it, investigate the possible lines of action most acceptable to the rural community in various parts of the Presidency.

The other subject considered had a more direct bearing than this problem of consolidation of holdings on the future of the co-operative credit system in this Presidency. No economic problem has received such attention at the hands of Indian economists and publicists as the burden of rural indebtedness. It was as a positive measure of relief from this burden that the introduction of the system of cooperative credit in this country was welcomed. The assault on the evil was to be indirect, and with the cheapening of credit, its restriction to productive purposes, and the promotion of works of land improvement, it was expected that debts would either be paid off or transferred to cooperative societies at lower rates of interest, and agriculturists would be freed from the thraldom of the money-lender. Therefore, many cooperative workers have felt that until the cultivator is freed from the incubus of interest charges and from the existing state of abject dependence on the Sowkar, all efforts at rural regeneration will be imprisoned in a vicious circle which will make them vain. On the other hand, the official view is that debt and industry go together, that credit should not be unduly cheapened, and that as the sense of self-help and the habit of thrift develop and agricultural conditions improve, the problem will provide its own solution in course of time. Eighteen years after the introduction of cooperative credit in this Presidency, some of the protagonists of this official view had the temerity to maintain that the time had not yet arrived for the adoption of any comprehensive scheme for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. It was argued that in Europe nowhere did one suggest any specific measures for the liquidation of debts of agriculturists. But the problem of rural indebtedness—thanks to a century and a half of benevolent British rule in India—is a peculiarly Indian evil, an evil which in several tracts is converting the petty peasant proprietor into a landless labourer and is forcing him to migrate to towns for his livelihood.

Apart from this, however, such foreign critics forget that the other countries with which they seek to institute comparisons have their own national Governments responsible to the people and responsive to their needs and aspirations. France, Italy, Denmark all have arrangements for the financing of agricultural improvements through cheap loans at the cost of the State. Germany has her own admirable system of land mortgage credit and direct or indirect assistance towards the cheapening of credit. Facilities are available for the agriculturist in Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Japan. We have on the other hand a princely allotment of four and a half lakhs of State loans for land improvement through cooperative agency at the munificent rate of nine to ten per cent., we have our rigid methods of land revenue collection, and the enhancement of assessment at the slightest sign of prosperity, we have an inelastic system of cooperative finance, and we have our peasantry kept in ignorance and sloth. And yet some have the hardihood to assert that the problem of rural indebtedness will be solved when the standard of cultivation improves, agriculturists garner their savings in cooperative societies, further resort to the Sowkar can be barred, the standard of management rises and improvidence is banished. Economic Swaraj for the cultivator is then ensured by gradual progressive stages! It is amazing that such a proposition could have been seriously advanced in a conference of co-operators nearly two decades after the introduction of co-operative credit in this country, and if for nothing else the Cooperation Conference of 1922 will be notable for having saved the cooperative movement from the stultification and humiliation which the acceptance of the foregoing theory would have involved.

Notes of the Day

Reparations.

Apropos of the conference of the allied Premiers in Paris, it is interesting to note that, according to a representation sent to the Prime Minister by the President of the Federation of British Industries, even this highly conservative body of British businessmen seem to have recognised the futility of expecting German to pay anything just at present and for years to come. "To attain this effect (stability of Exchange)", they observe, "it would be necessary to offer to the German Government first a moratorium during which they could take the measures necessary to stabilise their currency, and, secondly, an undertaking that, if they were successful in these efforts and the mark were stabilised, reparation payments when renewed should be on a new basis which might perhaps involve an element of elasticity by basing the annual payments on a sliding scale bearing some relation to the total volume of the German export trade." Perhaps it is in response to this representation that Mr. Bonar Law is reported to have cut down the reparation figure practically to one-third of the original amount. We have, however, yet to know of the details of Mr. Law's suggestion. But it may be assumed, without doing much violence to our sense of probabilities, that the British Premier's expectation to run down the scale of reparations by an allied agreement could not possibly materialise without some sort of a 'quid pro quo' to France. The Balfour note on inter-allied debts is generally considered to be dead as Queen Anne, but the spirit of that note seems to be still alive in the F.B.I.'s representation objecting to unilateral sacrifices in respect of inter-allied debts. "It appears to the Federation that as long as Great Britain is expected to dislocate both her internal and her external trade, and to endure the heaviest taxation in the world in order to meet her obligations to America, she should not be called upon to abandon any chance, however remote, of securing some relief in the form of repayments from the countries to which she has advanced money."

Towards Solution.

It is, indeed, a fact that while none of her debtors, have made any payment by way of interest or sinking fund to Great Britain, the latter has already begun to pay the interest on her debt to America; and is seeking to provide for means gradually to pay off the whole charge. But this policy would certainly, at least with the present Government, be not allowed to represent as though Britain had abandoned her claim to be eventually repaid. And if Britain insists on her debtors paying up, or if America remains obdurate in making the solvent debtor pay up, the Reparations problem would be as far from solution at Brussels at it was at Cannes or Genoa. Meanwhile the speech which Herr Cuno, the German Chancellor, has just made, should materially help in the solution of this problem. As he suggests, round-table negotiations are the best means of solving the question. He has, therefore, requested the Allies to allow Germany's representative to present written proposals at the Paris Conference and verbally explain them, a reasonable request which the Allies, if they are genuinely anxious to arrive at an amicable settlement, cannot refuse. Germany has, besides, given another tangible proof of her good faith, repudiating her alleged war-like intentions, by her proposal to enter into a pact with France and other great Powers interested in the Rhine, not to wage war with each other for one generation without having first taken a referendum of the respective nations.

Another Commission.

While Reuter's correspondent in London is silent regarding the contents of Mr. Montagu's articles contributed to "The Times" he has been careful to cable at considerable length the journal's views on the question of the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the so-called grievances of the Imperial Services. Evidently Mr. Montagu too falls in with the idea of a Commission. If this is so, the fact offers a sad commentary on the eulogies sung in his honour at the recent Liberal Federation. The Federation passed a resolution opposing the proposal to appoint a commission, and the "Times", in an obviously inspired article, suggests the appointment of a Commission including Indians as well as Britishers the former being, of course, some shining lights of "Liberalism." It remains to be seen whether our "Liberal" friends will still opposed to the idea of the Commission when their own "pillars" consent to prop it up. As for the "Times", it is not difficult to see through the inspired propaganda, pure and simple, in which it is engaged. At the time of the inauguration of the "Reforms", the "Times" and other upholders thereof were never tired of proclaiming to the world the genuineness of the sympathy of the Civil Service towards the aspirations of Indians and its readiness to cooperate with the latter in making the Reforms a "success." When the administration of the "Reforms" dose had been completed, the suggestion was slowly mooted for a solatium to be offered to such members of the Service as might not like to serve in India in the "new era." Anti-Semitic circles in England, which at this time were trying to oust Mr. Montagu from the India Office cleverly exploited this feeling among the I.C.S., with the result that the weak-kneed Mr. Montagu ultimately consented to the proposal and a scheme of "proportionate pensions", was drawn up. For a time the I.C.S. was quite satisfied with the liberality of the concessions announced. But, later when it became evident that Mr. Montagu was prepared to listen to any clamour that might be raised in "Service" circles, so long as the "Reforms"—his pet child—were left intact, the cry was raised afresh that the services had not been generously treated and fresh and fresh demands for "concessions" became the order of the day. To-day, when Mr. Montagu is no longer in Office and reactionaryism sits enthroned at the India Office, the "Times" goes to the length of levelling the charge of "bad faith" against those who refuse to listen to the selfish outcry of vested interests. India, of course, is still helpless and must tolerate bleeding afresh to propitiate the Services, but sooner or later nature itself will find its own remedy and the bleeding may have to stop because there is no more blood to be drawn.

Sir Harcourt's Deputy.

"I am no longer, I remember and remind you, an autocratic Lieut.-Governor. I am now a constitutional Governor with an Executive Council already appointed and Ministers about to be appointed. I have left to God the future destiny of Burma." With these dramatic words the new ruler of Burma, who is, however, not a stranger to that country, concluded his reply to a toast proposed at the dinner given by the mercantile community of Rangoon. The last sentence is an index of the mentality of the average Anglo Indian bureaucrat. Up to now Sir Harcourt had been accustomed to deal with the destinies of fellow-beings like a veritable "God" on earth, whose sweet will is law and who brooks no opponent. But now he reluctantly consigns the trust into the hands of a higher Being, not without grave doubts whether the destinies of the people will be "safe" in the hands of that Being. It does not seem to have occurred to Sir Harcourt that he could have very well left the future destiny of Burma to God much earlier than he has done or that the destiny rested with God all the time. However, such is the mentality of the earthly "rulers" of to-day! As for Sir Harcourt's being no longer an autocrat, not only the people of the United Provinces and the Legislative Council, but even his own Ministers, will have much to say on the point. The people of Burma, however, are sufficiently posted in the past career of Sir Harcourt Butler to be under no delusions as to what they may expect in the new regime.

Wanted Indian Trade Commissioners.

We understand that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Mombassa has sent cable to the Government of India demanding, in the interests of the Indian mercantile community in Kenya, the appointment of an 'Indian' as the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. At present a European, a retired Civil Servant, is occupying the post. From all reports that come from Kenya this gentleman appears to be hardly in sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian community there and far from promoting their interests is proving to be a stumbling block in their way. One recent instance will suffice to show that a European civilian is not at all the person that should have been chosen for the post. Revised rates of tariff on imports into Kenya were notified recently and the Indian mercantile community felt aggrieved to see that whereas an 'ad valorem' duty was charged on bleached cotton goods, which came mostly from England, a duty on gross weight was charged on unbleached goods, which came almost entirely from India. The trade in the former is in the hands of Europeans and that in the latter is in those of Indians. The reasons for the invidious distinction seem thus not far to seek. The Indian community wanted their Trade Commissioner to press for a modification of the tariff, so that unbleached goods also might be assessed to ad valorem duty like the bleached goods, but he is reported to have supported the official point of view, with the result that the injustice to Indians remains unredressed. It appears that the Trade Commissioner suggested that the duty should be levied on the net and not gross weight, but his advocacy of Indian interests appears to have been too lukewarm to effect any change in the tariff in favour of Indians. What is the earthly good of the Government of India appointing Trade Commissioners who cannot heartily promote Indian trade interests? It may be that the present Commissioner has valid reasons for the attitude he assumed, but he is there to promote Indian interests and if the entire Indian community feels aggrieved in regard to a certain matter, his clear duty is to press the Indian view and not his own private views. The Government of India must put an end to the practice of appointing non-Indians to the posts of Trade Commissioners.

HANDS OFF TURKEY!

CHICHERIN SPEAKS OUT.

CONCESSIONS WRUNG FROM TURKEY CANNOT BE RECOGNISED.

RUSSIA'S "LIVELY SYMPATHY" FOR MUSLIM PEOPLES.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF ALLIES.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 12, 10 p.m.

Chicherin presented to the Conference a memorandum indicating the point of of the delegation of Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia on the political situation, and the attitude of the Soviet Repubics thereto, "when they asked to take part in all the labours of the Conference, Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia were guided not only," said Chicherin, "by the sentiment of mutual solidarity which binds them to the Turkish people, not only by an immediate interest like that involved in the question of the Straits, but above all by the interest of world peace. The questions which have passed before the delegations assembled at Lausanne have a purport for transcending the frontiers of one people, one State, or even one Continent. It is a question of deciding the fate of Turkey simultaneously with the fate of immense territories and tens of millions of inhabitants of Nearer Asia, North Africa and the Balkan peninsula, which formed part of the old Ottoman Empire. It is a question, in this wider sense, of deciding the policy which the capitalist Powers wish to follow with regard to the Muslim world. The real subject of discussion is the Eastern problem which was the origin of the world war and is likely to provoke a fresh general conflagration, if it does not receive a just and durable solution. Born of a revolution of which the object was to put an end to wars of conquest, the governments of Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia had the paramount duty by all means to endeavour to prevent a new consecration of imperialistic methods, and to contribute with all their forces to the inauguration, of a reign of equal policy towards races, of respect for the right of peoples to determine their own fate, and of complete political and economic independence for all States. By refusing participation in the Conference of Lausanne to Russia and her Allies, the inviting Powers furnished a proof that the solution which they are preparing to give to the near East problem is but a perpetuation of the disastrous errors of the past. The argument invoked against Russia and her Allies —that, having regulated their affairs by the Moscow, Angora and Kars treaties they have nothing to do with the solution of the questions to be put at Lausanne, except that of the Straits is a sophism designed to mask the intention of certain States to give to the problems discussed a solution in accord with their exclusive interests. If, instead of respect and political and economic independence of the Turkish people, the Imperialist States succeeded in putting Turkey 'de facto' in tutelage, it would constitute not only, a menace to the existence of Turkey but also a direct danger for Russia and her Allies."

SPOLIATION UNDER COVER OF HUMANITARIAN FORMULAS.

Then the Chief of the Soviet delegation called attention to the fact that the Preamble of the Treaty of Sevres declared that the period of hostilities between Turkey and the Powers should give place to a solid and enduring peace, and showed, how that treaty taking away from the last vestiges of independence, pushed Europe back into fresh war, because it placed the capitulations and other servitudes of foreign capital above the interests of the Turkish people and State. Great Britain, France and Italy not only took away four fifths of the territories of the empire but divided Anatolia into spheres of special interest, the usual prelude of territorial partitions. In proceeding to that spoliation the Great Powers took care to cover it with humanitarian formulas, pretending that the division into spheres of interest was due to their solicitude to come to Turkey's aid in the development of her wealth and to prevent international rivalries, and for the protection of minorities of race, religion and language. "The Treaty of Sevres", says the memorandum "took away from Turkey every means of recovery, and defence."

HISTORY OF EASTERN QUESTION.

Then it gives the history of the Eastern Question in the past and shows Russo-Austrian antagonism in the Balkans, Anglo-Russian in the Straits and a general melee in the Eastern Mediterranean basin between England, France and Russia, which Germany and Italy later came to join. It describes as follows the different stages of the struggle. "England, fortified on the Persian Gulf, which had been turned into an English lake, and on the Suez Canal, advances towards Mesopotamia. Russia extends her influence on the American plateau. France and Italy encroach upon the Eastern coasts of the Mediterranean. Germany descends through Asia Minor towards the Persian Gulf. The Armenian insurrection, supported and betrayed in turns by Russia, the Arab insurrection stirred by England to make the German Bagndad Railway project fail, repeated troubles in the Lebanon, an insurrection in Albania and Macedonia, the "Young Turk" Revolution, the Italian war in Tripoli, the first and second Balkan wars —there are the principal episodes of the policy which of necessity had to end in a world war. Inevitable insurrections and internal changes, like the "Young Turk" revolution were diverted from their natural course by the interested intervention and corrupting penetration of the Powers great and small. In the struggle of the Great Powers to prepare and carry out the partition of Turkey, the interests of Christian and of Muslim nations were not an object but a pretext. The masses of the people payed with their lives and their rights for the progress of the Imperialistic Powers. During the Great War, the belligerent Powers were generous in solemn promises to peoples capable of helping the Allies against the Turks, but when those promises fell due, they invoked the incapacity of those same peoples to govern themselves to justify annexation."

PARTITION OF TURKEY.

Enlarging on the objects of the partition of Turkey, the Soviet delegation declares that it is thanks to the spirit of sacrifice and the heroism of her army that Turkey escaped from the political and economic slavery of the Treaty of Sevres and imposed its revision at Lausanne. It advises the Powers, in their own interests not to deprive the Turkish people of its victory "Anxious to see conditions of peaceable and permanent collaboration among all peoples established in the Near East, the Russian delegation is forced" says the Memorandum, "to notice with regret that, in spite of the terrible lessons of the recent past, the great Powers at Lausanne are persisting in the old disastrous policy. Thus, in spite of the reiterated protests of Turkey, Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia, the Riparian States most interested, the question of the Straits is receiving a solution which is satisfactory only to States desirous of using the Straits as a base of operations against the riparian States of the Black Sea. The solutions recommended for other questions proceed from the same intention of the Imperialist Powers to keep their privileges, monopolies and other advantages.

HOW TO PREVENT WAR IN EAST.

In order to prevent future conflicts and wars in the East the Powers ought to give up regarding the Muslim world as an inferior world of which the territories should be transformed into colonies. The Russian delegation declares beforehand every concession in contradiction to the principle of equality and reciprocity, which may be wrung from Turkey by the block of Powers animated by the old spirit of privilege represented by the capitulations, to be void of juridical and moral value. The treaties of Moscow, Angora and Kars when regulating the frontiers between the Soviet Republics and Turkey, recognised that lands inhabited by Turks belong to Turkey. The Russian memorandum says that the demand for a plebiscite in Western Thrace is in conformity with the fundamental principle of the Soviet Republics; that peoples are free to determine their own fate. As for the Minorities, the Russian delegation denounces the tragic lot made for them during the world war and the Greek invasion and says that the greatest service that can be done to the Minorities is to establish peace in the East. It lifts its voice against the solutions proposed at Lausanne, which have a unilateral character, being applied to Turkey alone, and are besides inefficacious for the defence of the real interests of the Minorities. All those stipulations serve only to justify the existence of the League of Nations which, in the present organisation of the League, is only another way of justifying the domination the imperialistic Great Powers. The Russian delegation does not know whether the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Sevres will again ask Turkey to recognise the occupations and protectorates imposed on Muslim countries by force, trickery and corruption, but Russia and her Allies consider it to be to the interest of the world's peace to give up all those open or veiled conquests which are abhorred by the peoples inhabiting those countries.

The Russian delegation, faithful to the principles of the Revolution, regards with lively sympathy the struggle of all the Muslim peoples for independence and national unity". As for the Balkan and Danubian countries, the Russian memorandum advocates the formation of a confederation which would put an end to their fratricidal struggles and create a means for improving their economic condition. Each people should preserve its autonomy, but all should unite their efforts for the common object of preventing the Balkan peninsula and the valley of the Danube from being the theatre of local wars and a bait for imperialistic world wars.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

STEPS TO SECURE IT

HINDU MAHASABHA RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Jan. 3.

The All-Indit Hindu Mahasabaa held its second and final sitting yesterday when it resolved on several issues, most important of which related to the best means of maintaining Hindu-Muslim Unity. These in the view of the Conference were the same as those held by Pandit Malaviya in his presidential address—that is, to organise the Hindu Community to a strength that other communities would realise that any attack on it would not, as now, be to their advantage. At present the weakness of the Hindus was the standing invitation to the bad elements in other communities to attack it and the removal of this weakness alone would secure peace and harmony and consolidate the Hindu Muslim Entente.

The first four resolutions appreciated the services of Mahatma Gandhi and Sre Shankracharya of Sharda Peth and expresed sorrow at the death of the Maharaja of Jaipur, Babu Motilal Ghose and Sir Balchandra Krishna.

STOPPAGE OF COW—SLAUGHTER.

The fifth resolution reminded the Hindus of the religious obligation of stoppage of cow slaughter and called upon them not to sell cows to persons likely to sell them for slaughter and, also, to discard as far as possible the use of leather-made articles.

The sixth resolution expressed thanks to the Amir of Afghanistan and the Nizam of Hyderabad for stopping cow slaughter and requested the Muhammadans and the Christians and the local boards to stop slaughter in regard for the religious feelings of the Hindus and also on the score of the economic good of the country.

The seventh resolution sumpathised deeply with the Malabar Hindus and called upon the religious leaders of that province to unhesitatingly reembrace all those converted and restore them to their former caste and social status.

The Sabha, also, expressed horror and indignation at the attack on women and desecration of the Hindu temples in Malabar and Multan and decided to open an All-India Hindu Relief Fund for the help of the sufferers and appoint a committee for the purpose, which would include the Maharaja of Kashimbazar, Pandit Malaviya, Raja Motichand, Lala Sukbir Sinha, Lala Ramaran Das, Raja Narendrapath, Raja Rampalsingh, Dr. Moonji, Seth Jamanlal others.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The eighth resolution passed runs: This Conference of All India Hindu Mahasabha places on record its deep conviction that for the fulfilment of the first essential condition of attainng Swaraj viz., the Hindu-Muslim unity as well as of self-preservation and the religious safety of the Hindu Community it is essential that the Hndu Sabhas and the Hindu Raksha Mandalis under them should be formed in every village and town throughout India to be affiliated to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and appoints an organising Committee consisting of the following members ,to organise Hindu Sabhas in all provinces and send their representatives to the All-India Hindu Sabha in the next annual session.

Names are numerous but important among those are: Swami Shradhanand. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Rangasamy Iyengar, Mr. Satyafurti, N. C. Kelkar, Shree Shankaracharya of Karvipeth, Mr. Khaparde, Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Lala Hansraj, Neki Ram, Dhan Singh, Alam Namdhar, Lala Sukhbir Singh, Raja Motichand, Pundit Devratan, Dr. Moolji. Seth Jamanlal Baja, J. Devan Madhava Rao, Mr. K. Nataranjan. Merbers from all provinces are nominated.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The next resolution requested the Hindu religious leaders to impart religious training and improve the social condition of the low classes of the Hindus including the untouchables and raise their status in every way.

The Sabha next expressed indignation at the acquisition and the threatened demolition of taree temples for the construction of a big railway station at Delhi, Paharganj near the New Capital and warned the Government against interference with the temples. The last resolution decided to hold the next session at Benares at an early date. In his concluding address Pundit Malaviya expressed conviction that the time had come to organise the Hindu Community in a manner befitting its dignity.

ZANZIBAR LETTER

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

WANTED INDIAN AS TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 21.

Being almost tired of the prolonged silence of the Colonial Office on the question of Indian policy which may tend to cool down the enthusiasm created at much cost and labour, and with a view to keep the strong Labour leaders in the new Parliament informed of the Indian position in Kenya, the Indian Congress Committee at Nairobi have decided to send a deputation of four Indian leaders from the respective provinces in the Eastern Africa to London as soon as possible. The personnel of the deputation not finally announced, but there is every possibility of its being a very strong one.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The 18th of December (Gandhi Day) was celebrated as usual. It was observed under the auspices of the Dheda community. For the first time in a place so orthodox as Zanzibar, the untouchable community of Zanzibar went round the town with musical instruments, blessing Mahatma Gandhi and exhorting the people to wear Khaddar. A large meeting was held in their locality called "Chora", under the presidentship of Jaina, Mr. Shivlal. The meeting was largely attended by Hindus and Mahomedans. Messrs. Anantani and Gadhvi addressed the gathering and reasoned with them on the whole question of the elevation of the depressed classes, Khaddar, national education etc. The announcement by Mr. Anantani in the middle of his speech that the Akali Sikhs were released, was received with acclamation. There is a great stir in the orthodox circle at this meeting, but it is felt that a progress of this nature was almost a necessity.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

When silence on the Indian question is thus studiously mainained in Kenya, arrangements are being made by the Government itself to prepare the voters' list for Europeans for elections of the Legislative Coun

BRITISH CYNICISM AT LAUSANNE.

RUMBOLD'S INDISCREET ADMISSION.

NATURE OF "HUMANITARIAN OBJECT."

TURKS MAKE FRESH CONCESSION.

PATRIARCHATE TO GO.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 2, 8-20 p.m.

This morning, in the Sub-Committee of the Minorities, the Turkish delegation acquiesced in the maintence of the Occumenical Patriarchate at Constantinople, but on condition that the Patriarch shall be a merely spiritual chief without any political power. As for the Amnesty, the British delegate insisted that it should be extended also to Muslims, with a humanitarian object (so he said); which did not prevent Sir Horace Rumbold, British High Commissioner at Constantinople, from adding that the English Government had moral engagements towards certain persons and could not renounce its point of view. Thus the British representative avowed in open session of the Committee that the High Commissionerate when recruiting certain traitors, promised them at the same time impunity for their treason, Sir Horace might as well have assured the Turks that that promise was made with a humanitarian object!

TURKS DEMAND REMOVAL OF PATRIARACHATE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 3, 1.45 p.m.

The Hellenic delegate having made an official statement demanding the maintenanc of certain political rights of the Patriarchate, pretending that they were connected with his religious authority, the Turki delegation has revoked its former point view and demands the removal of the Occumenical Patriarchate from Constantinople.

WAR OR PEACE?

GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES WITHDRAW.

CURZON ISOLATED.

POOR OLD DIPLOMACY!

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Jan. 1, 7.55 p.m. (delayed.)

The Conference will resume work to-morrow. Let us hope that two days of repose will have calmed minds and that the meeting of Curzon with Bonar Law will have a salutary effect, for the British Premier will no doubt remind the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that the Cabinet's programme carries with it the reduction of expenditure and the resumption of business ends which can only be achieved by the conclusion of peace. Now the line of conduct followed up to now by Curzon at Lausanne is in danger of causing directly opposite results. Threats, far from intimidating can but exasperate Ismet and his colleagues. The week now beginning will be decisive and in four or five days we shall know whether the Conference will end in peace or a rupture. In the "strong" manner Curzon has played all his trump cards. After having openly threatened Ismet with rupture the British Government dispatched the British fleet before Constantinople. This demonstration to which the Turks have been accustomed for the last four years, as well as the fanfaronades of Greece ever docile to directions coming from London and the reinforcement of the army in Thrace have not had power to move the general who threw the Hellenic army into the sea.

GREECE AND UNITED STATES RETRACT.

The last effort of Curzon was to hallow on the pack of American missionaries who made Mr. Child decide to present to the Conference a demand in favour of an Armenian "national home" in the Northern zone of Syria ceded to Turkey under the Angora agreement with France. Now Greece and the United States retract. The *Elefteron Vima*, the principal Venizelist organ declares that Greece seeks no war of adventure. Since the Anatolian disaster her efforts are for reconstruction of the country and to obtain peace. On the other hand, Havas cables from Washington that "it is not in consequence of any demand by the United States Government that the proposal for an Armenian "national home" was made at Lausanne. That proposal emanates from some philanthropic societies. It is certain that the Government must have made known through Mr. Child its wish that the Armenians should be the object of protection, but it has no fixed ideas as to the form which such protection should take. Thus Montgomery the representative of the American Missions and of the Society for Justice and Goodwill has just had a well deserved lesson for having impelled the official representative of the United States to commit a *gaffe* which all the American Press representatives have strongly condemned. So, after the withdrawal of Greece and America, who were to have collaborated with England to "impress" the Turkish delegation and make it retire from the firm position it had taken up, Curzon will find his position weakened.

PATIENCE OF TURKISH DELEGATION REACHED LIMIT.

Will he continue to brandish the threat of war or will he abstain? Because the patience of the Turkish delegation seems to have reached its extreme limit. We shall know in four or five days. To let loose war for the sake of Mosul might provoke a reaction of British public opinion. To give way before the decided attitude of Ismet would be derogatory to England's "prestige" and in truth of Curzon's. The British Secretary of State who has put himself in this position because he has mistaken the mentality of the Angora people must be very sorry that he has not before him diplomats of the old school who by clever manoeuvres would have made it easy for him to mask his retreat.

IF CONFERENCE BREAKS.

GREEK OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Athens.—The situation at Lausanne is absorbing the attention of the Government which, it is officially asserted, is prepared to meet any situation likely to arise in consequenc of a break-up of the conference or rupture in the relations between the Allies and the Turks. Generalissmo Pangoalos has issued a statement in which he says: "We go to the front with an olive branch in one hand, a sword in the other. It is impossible to accept new humiliations while we have the necessary srength to defend our rights."—Reuter.

OECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE.

LORD CURZON DECLINES TO ACEEDE TO TURKISH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lausanne.—At the Sub-commission on the Exchange of Populations, the British delegate reaffirmed that Lord Curzon had declined to accede to the Turkish proposal for the removal of the Occumenical Patriarchate.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY'S SECRET SESSION.

NATIONAL PACT UPHELD,

ALLIES ACCUSED OF JEOPARDISING SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

According to a message from Constantinople, the Turkish National Assembly at Angora held a secret session, yesterday, which lasted six hours and was most animated. The Assembly discussed Hassan Bey's explanations of negotiations at Lausanne. There was much criticism of the Allies, who were accused of raising difficulties and delaying and jeopardising the settlement, despite the goodwill and moderation and spirit of conciliation shewn by the Turks.

The Assembly unanimously decided to up hold the National Pact.—Reuter.

TURKISH NATIONAL PACT.

TO BE MAINTAINED INTACT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Constantinople.—It is reported that Ismet Pasha has been instructed to insist at Lausanne on the integral maintenance of the Turkish National Pact. He has also been authorised to sign separate peace with powers which are willing to subscribe to the terms of the National Pact.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF FAMILY STATUS.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Lausanne.—The Minorities Sub-Commission have resumed discussion of the question of family status, and decided to appoint a special committee for codification purposes. In the event of disagreement, the disputed points will be submitted to the League of Nations.

As regards the amnesty, the Turkish delegates have insisted upon the exclusion of Muslims, while the Allies maintain that no exception should be made even in the case of Muslims.—Reuter.

"REVOLT AT MOSUL."

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

There is no confirmation by persons holding official appointments in London of the report from Angora, via Constantinople, that a revolt has broken out in Mosul. It is pointed out that it is significant that the report coincides with the arrival of a Turkish delegate, Hassan Bey, at Angora from Lausanne; and it is significant too that the Turks recently are said to have circulated a report which had no foundation about the great concentration of Turkish forces North of Mosul.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Malta.—Vice-Admiral de Brock has arrived at Constantinople aboard the "Iron Duke." Other ships which left Malta with him are apparently remaining at Chanak It is understood that the ex-Sultan of Turkey will embark for Mecca on the British warship "Ajax", which will sail on Friday.—Reuter.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Shanghai—The news of the recognition of the Central Government by the Canton Government is probably explained by a Canton message which reports that the provinces of Yun-Nan and Kwang-Si have formed an alliance with the constitutionalists or the supporters of Sun-Yat-Sen in Kwang-Tung and are preparing to attack Canton under General Chang Kai-Shu of the Yun-Nan forces. It is reported there that the allied forces have occupied Wuchow and that the forces of the Canton Government have declared that Wuchow and the upper west of the River Si-Kiang will be blockaded.

Chen Chung-Ming, the Civil Governor of Kwang-Tung, has recalled troops from Foo-Chow where they have been cooperating with the northern forces to suppress the movement in Fukien in favour of Sun-Yat-Sen.—Reuter.

UNIFICATION OF CHINESE GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Peking.—A Canton message says that the Government has decided to reunite with the Central Govvernment.—Reuter.

(Continued on next page.)

GURDWARA DISPUTE AT GAYA.

UDASI VERSION OF THE CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Jan 2.

Under the caption "a Gurdwara locked at Gaya" publicity has been given to some statements of a seriously misleading nature which do not contain even an iota of truth. To contradict this statement a short statement of facts is given. One verenable old Udasi sadhu used to live in Daudnagar Dist., Arrah. Some of his admirers cherer to him a magnificient building situated in the Bazazi Bazar of Gaya. The said Mahata named at Bazazi Bazar Sangat, by which name it is known even after his death. His disciple erected a samadhi on his Guru's remains within this very building. The disciple also like his Guru lives in Daudnagar, but he has deputed a servant to look after this building and to perform daily religious routine. This in brief is the past history. The telegraphic message supplied to the press by the Akalies purports to show that with the consultation of the Mahant they had managed to start their procession from this Gurdwara, but they found it closed when the time approched.

This statement is altogether incorrect and malicious. This building Gurdwarda and the Akalis had never any talk with the Mahant. Probably they could not have even met him. It would not be without interest to know that there is not a single copy of Guru Granth Sahib in the whole building. The Akalis are clever enough to prepare a ground for future unlawful interference by poisoning the public mind against the Udasi Mahants. Thus they can with impunity lay their hands on the property attached to the shrines. The Akalis must know that in future success shall not be theirs. The public is requested to weigh well before they make any definite opinion on imperfect data, as such groundless statements lead to very grave results.

INDIAN SOLDIER'S AND THEIR TRAINING.

SIR J. WILLCOCKS' VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In an article in the "Evening Standard" this evening, General Sir James Willcocks pronounces a tribute on the great deeds of Indian soldiers under British officers in the Great War and their faithfulness and loyalty, under conditions which sometimes might well have turned them from the oath of allegiance, because the soldiers believed in the just cause of the British Government. It was sometimes said that the training which they received in the army might one day encourage Indians to take up arms against their alien rulers; but General Willcocks considered that that training was the best safeguard for Britons. The Indian recruit learnt during his training more of the British officer and of the White man than he could ever do in any other walk of life, and he could not fail to recognise his many virtues as well as his failings. The sepoy knew that he could never receive fairer treatment than in his regiment or corps. Despite the appeals of sedtionists and non-co-operators, General Willcocks believes that the Indian army as a whole realises, as perhaps it has never done before, that justice is the bedrock of England's greatness and that she does not desire to interfere with the social life and customs of the people of Hindustan.—Reuter.

FOUR MEN EXECUTED BY WAY OF REPRISALS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Four men were executed in Kerry following ambushing of Free State troops near Castle Gregory, County Kerry, in which two men were killed and one wounded.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The market opened after the holidays with a generally weak tone and transactions were on a limited scale. Cottons though quotably firmer were without much business. Jutes were easier and business confined to a few stocks. The usual market flutter took place in Clive and Howrah within fluctuations of a few annas. Coals were quieter in the absence of support. Tea and Miscellaneous disclosed no special features. War bonds were weaker. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 58, 5 per cent. war loan 1945-55 90/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 99/12, 6 per cent bonds 1930 par.

Bank:—Alliance Bank 120, Imperial Bank 337.

Railways:—Sara Serajgunj Railway 63/8.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur Cotton 342, Dunba 294, Kesoram 9/6, New Victoria 7/10.

Jute:—Alliance 525, Budge Budge 435, Clive 86/2, Fort Gloster 774, Howrah 44/4, Kelvin 720, Lawrence 101/8, Lansdowne 310, Lothian 387, New Central 535, Nuddia 51, Reliance 48/12, Standard 380, Waverley 10/4.

Coal:—Bogra 3, Borrea 32/4, Hatabar 7-12, Gopalichuck 1/8, Patmohna 8/14, Samla Kendra 15/4, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/10, Searsole 13/8, South Karnapura 11, Sudamdih 3/2, Sutikdih 10, Talcher 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 4/2, Hume Pipe 1/1, Indian Iron and Steel 49, Marshalls India Ltd. 6/4, Russa Engineering ordinary 34, Thorneycroft 3/6, Hoogly Flour 40, British India Corporation 8/8, Burma Finance and Mining 3/6, Fairbairn Lawson 4/4 Indian wood Products 7/8, Indore Burma Tin 4/8, Madan Theatres 6/4, Spences Hotels 12/6, British Ceylon Corporation 4/12, Bengal Timber 220, Samastipur Sugar 9/14.

Tea:—Hathi Khira tea 13/8, Namburnadi pref. 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and one-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling four and five thirty-two pence.

REPARATIONS AND INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SCHEMES.

FRANCE DISSATISFIED WITH BRITISH PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The British plan for the settlement of the reparations and the inter-allied debts comprises granting to Germany of a moratorium for four years, after which Germany will pay two milliards of gold marks annually for four years and afterwards three and a half milliards or such smaller sum, not less than two and a half milliards, as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal. The German obligations take the form of five per cent bonds redeemable at call on easy terms at the outset and rising to par at the end of thirty-two years. The bonds are divided into two series, firstly totalling 50 milliards of gold marks, representing payments for the first decade, and secondly totalling 17.31 milliards, representing additional payments in the eleventh year. The plan does not provide a sinking fund, but permits redemption on such liberal terms that saving of annual interest on the bonds redeemed should be sufficient to cover the interest and the sinking fund on the German loans raised on the market for redemption purposes.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

With regard to the inter-Allied debts the plan proposes provided all the proposals regarding taking pledges and the application of other sanctions are abandoned—firstly, that gold held in Britain as security for the inter-Allied debts shall be applied to the reduction of debts, secondly, that the first series of the bonds received by France in respect of the Belgian war debt and one and a half milliards of the first series of bonds received by Italy, shall be transferred to Britain, and thirdly, the balance of the European war debts shall be written off and all the counter-claims abandoned conditionally on the debtors having transferred the interest in the second series of the bonds to pool for a distribution to those Powers which are indebted to the United States in proportion to respective American debts.—Reuter.

OUTLINE OF BRITISH PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following is the outline of the British plan for complete and final settlement of reparation and European inted-allier debts which was submitted by the British Premier this evening to the Allied Conference in Paris. The plan has fixed German obligations as nil for four years apart from certain deliveries in kind for which credit is to be given against future payments:—Two milliard gold marks per annum for the following two years; after two years three and one third milliards or such smaller sum, not less than two and a half milliards, as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal.

MACHINERY FOR SUPERVISION.

For the supervision of German finance, it is proposed that a Foreign Finance Council should be established in Berlin consisting of persons nominated by the British, French, Belgian, and Italian Governments, with two other members of America and neutral Europe respectively and with the German Finance Minister as ex-officio Chairman. The last named shall have no vote except in a case of equalty of votes. If this supervising authority decides unanimously that the part of German finances before the end of the initial period of four years is such that cash payments for reparation can be made, it will have power to antedate the commencement of the annual payment of two milliards by a period not exceeding two years and to make adjustments in respect of future payments, so as to secure that the total liability shall not be increased. The obligations take the form of five per cent bonds redeemable at call by the German Government—at the outset on easy terms, gradually rising to par at the end of thirty-two years. These bonds are divided into series—series one representing fixed payment rising to two and a half milliards per annum, series two representing additional payments over and above the two and half milliards per annum for the eleventh year onwards.

The plan would be offered to Germany on conditions that she undertakes, firstly, to stabilise the mark in accordance with the recommendations contained in the majority report of foreign experts consulted by the German Government in November last and to restore budget equilibrium within the limits of time to be prescribed—say, six months for stabilisation and two years for budget reform; secondly, to accept financial supervision as to punctual carrying out of these reforms; thirdly, if she fails to satisfy the supervising authority that she is trying her best to restore German financial equilibrium or to meet her revised financial obligations, she must submit to any measures which the Allied Powers may unanimously decide to be necessary, including forcible seizure of German revenues, and assets and military occupation of German territories outside the existing zone of occupation.

INTER ALLIED DEBTS.

The following proposals are put forward for dealing with inter-Allied debts upon the understanding that the above reparation is accepted and all proposals for taking of pledges and application of sanctions—otherwise than as provided for in the British plan—are abandoned:—Firstly, gold deposits now held by Great Britain as security for inter-Allied debts are to be applied towards reduction of these debts. These deposits amount to a mere fraction of the amount of the debts. Secondly, the first series of German bonds to be received by France in respect of Belgian war debt and one and a half milliard of the first series of bonds to be received by Italy in respect of her share of reparation, are to be transferred to Great Britain.

There is no sinking fund but redemption, more especially on the earlier year, is permitted upon such liberal terms that the saving in the annual interest of bonds redeemed will, if German credit is re-established, be sufficient to cover both interest and sinking fund on German loans raised in the market for redemption purposes. This arrangement gives Germany a strong inducement to raise such loans as soon as possible, since she will thereby convert perpetual into terminable obligations, without increase of the annual charge and also substitute normal foreign debt to private bondholders for her present obligations to foreign Governments.

LOANS FROM GERMAN PUBLIC.

The bonds provided for in the scheme are not intended either to be issued to the public or to be placed on the market: they are to serve merely as accounting machinery. The mobilisation of German reparation debt is to be effected by loans raised by Germany from the public, the proceeds of which would be applied to the redemption of original bonds. In order to give Germany a real chance of restoring budget equilibrium and stabilising the mark, it is absolutely essential that she should be given complete freedom from payments in foreign currencies during the initial period and that deliveries in kind, except in so far as the receiving countries may be willing to pay cash for them, should be reduced to the minimum. It will, however, be necessary that deliveries on the reparation account of coke to France, coal to Italy and possibly dye-stuffs should be continued, though upon a reduced scale even during this initial period. The precise quantities can only be settled by negotiation. In the event of the plan proving successful, it is highly probable, however, that Germany would herself seek to increase her deliveries in kind in the early years to the maximum in view of liberal terms on which value is applied to the cancellation of her obligations.

PRATIAL WRITING OFT OF DEBTS.

Thirdly, the balance of the debts owing between European Allies in respect of advances for the purpose of carrying on the war is to be entirely written off, all counter-claims being abandoned on condition that the debtors transfer their interests in the second series of contingent bonds to pool for distribution to those powers which are indebted to the United States in proportion to their American debts. The governing principles of the plan are firstly to fix within the recent estimates made by financial experts of German minimum German liability, which is *prima facie* not unduly onerous, but which can be reduced or cancelled by an impartial tribunal if it should prove in the event to be excessive; secondly, to substitute for the present fixed obligations of European Allies to Great Britain arrangements under which all except a small percentage—which would be accepted in the form of transfer of German obligations—would be permitted but under which contingent German payments in excess of the fixed minimum would be available for discharging European debts to America generally; thirdly, to give attractive terms to Germany for early redemption of annual payments by anticipation. The primary obligation of Germany is put in the form of fifty milliard gold marks, thirty-two years bonds bearing no interest for four years, four per cent. for the next four and five per cent. thereafter. No provision is proposed for the sinking fund, but bonds can be redeemed on terms which, if German credit recovers will enable interest and sinking fund on loans required for redemption to be met out of the resultant saving on the interest on bonds. Germany is thus given a double inducement to borrow from the public redeem original bonds.

*Capacity plus supplementary liability.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN.

She frees herself from her direct liability to Allied Governments. She substitutes without additional cost terminal for perpetual liability. The merit claimed for the plan is that its adoption will make restoration of German credit possible and lead to the recovery of very substantial sums for reparation, while persistence in the policy of attempting to enforce impossible claims will end in the destruction of her credit altogether. If an option of the plan led to rapid revival of German credit and Germany were able by raising loans to pay off the whole of the fixed annuity in the first few years, the present value of obligations might not be more and might possibly be even less than thirty milliards. But if this happened, the Allies would have actually received this tairty milliards and Germany would undoubtedly be in a position to pay for the service of the second series of bonds when they fall to be created ten years hence and redeem that series also very rapidly. In that event this second series would be worth at least its prsent value on a six and quarter per cent. table 7.4 milliards so that, on this supposition, the whole indemnity would have been collected in twelve or fifteen years, mainly in the first ten—and the present value of over thirty seven miliards realised. On the worse assumption that no German loans become possible either now or in the future, that second series of bonds has to be cancelled altogether and that Germany merely pays interest on the first series as perpetual annuity beginning four years hence at two milliards and rising four years later to two and a half milliards, the present value on a five per cent. table is thirty-nine and a half milliards. The burden on Germany which will be reduced if she raises redemption loans on favourable terms, covers all financial liabilities under the Treaty.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

An authoritative interpretation of the French programme before the Conference declares that France will not agree to the reduction of her share of the reparations unless the Allies agree to the different arrangements relative to their claims on Germany. As regards the inter-Allied debts, France will be unable to pay her debt or interest until Germany has completed the restoration of the devastated regions. The programme insists on the stabilisation of the German currency, balancing of her budget, cessation of discounting treasury bonds by Reichsbank, and enforcement of the arrangements to prevent the flight of German capital. In the event of default, the programme contemplates as "pledges" the installation of an inter-Allied commission at Essen, control of coal, exploitation of the forests and, also, requisitions in the occupied territory and the Ruhr, including the export duties, the control of the issue of licences, and seizure of customs receipts and coal taxes. The foregoing are estimated to yield one milliard gold marks annually. The "sanctions" comprise military occupation of Essen and Bochum and a part of the Ruhr Basin, and establishment of a customs barrier east of the occupied territory without prejudice to the date of the final evacuation of the occupied territory.—Reuter.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—In a statement after the meeting of the Conference Mr. Bonar Law declared that Britain needed reparations more than the outsiders believed and he dwelt on the load of taxation, unprecedented in any country, which was curtailing the resources necessary to develop industry and was threatening to lead us to worse position than that of the Allies who were apparently financially weaker. He denied the assertion that Britain selfishly desired to restore German prosperity in order to secure a big customer; on the contrary, if the rest of the world were restored to normal conditions and an earthquake swallowed up Germany we should gain because Germany was a greater competitor than a customer. He proposed that the committee of supervision in Berlin should include neutrals. If Germany refused to take preliminary steps to restore her credit we should be justified in taking measures to make her fulfil her obligations.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Referring to the British proposals Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that if we got every penny we hoped to get from Germany we should not receive from Germany and the Allies combined as much as we owed America; but he thought it was useless to approach the question from the point of view of needs but as a business proposition, realising that there was no chance of receiving a considerable sum until the German credit was restored.

In conclusion he said that the Britis earnestly desired to act in accord with th Allies and he was convinced that the Frenc Government desired the same thing, but the danger lay in the possible difference of public opinion in both the countries making an agreement between the Government difficult, perhaps impossible.—Reuter.

M. POINCARE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—M. Poincare took an opportunity at the first meeting of the Reparations Conference to reply to the German Chancellor Cuno's speech on December 31st. He pointed out that the covenant in the Treaty of Versailles already contained a formal undertaking of non-aggression which was binding on France and would, also, apply to Germany as soon as she was admitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH SCHEME.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN FRANCE.

POSSIBILITY OF AGREEMENT REMOTE'

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris:—A semi-official French statement roundly condemning the British scheme, particularly objects to the suggestion that France should abandon to Britain her gold deposit in London amounting to over a milliard francs as also the proposal to entrust the control of German finances to a council of representatives of the Allies, the United States and another neutral with the German Finance Minister as the President. The statement concludes by saying that the impression in political circles with regard to the possibilities of an agreement is decidedly pessimistic.—Reuter.

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—Newspapers have commented at great length on the reparations conference.

The "Petit Parisien" declares "there is no disguising the fact that the British position remains widely separated from ours on essential points."

The "Echo de Paris" says "M. Poincare's programme does not exclude the possibility of a reasonable compromise but a ditch still divides the two Governments. Several hours' discussion should suffice to determine whether their cooperation as regards Germany is still possible."

The "Petit Journal" states the "French opinion is coming round to the view that isolated action, however justified will only worsen matters. Nobody can contemplate without anxiety a fresh dislocation of exchanges which will be one of the least consequences of disagreement between France and Britain." The paper urges utmost efforts to reach an agreement between Europe and America.

The "Matin" understands that Gen. Foch is opposed to the military encirclement of Ruhr. Consequently, the French Government has concluded that the encirclement is unnecessary but that the cutoms revenues can be collected by the Allies through the offices situated in large towns.—Reuter.

APPROVAL BY ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is pointed out that the scheme for the settlement of the reparations and the inter-Allied debts is so arranged as to offer every inducement to Germany to redeem as soon as possible fifty milliards bonds which sum might by early loans and discounting in market, be reduced to some twenty-five. The Inter-Allied debts proposals would mean roughly a remission of two-thirds of the Allied debts to England.

The morning papers, with one prominent exception, comment approvingly on Mr. Bonar Law's scheme but the difficulty of harmonising the French and British plans is fully recognised while all reports from Paris represent the French authorities as very disappointed at the British proposals which are regarded as quite incompatible with the French views.—Reuter.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE FRENCH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has unanimously approved of the French program which will be submitted to the Conference. Lord Curzon and Sir William Tyrrell left for Lausanne this morning.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Conference adjourned after hearing French, British and Italian proposals, and reassembles to-morrow afternoon. Meantime experts will study the proposals in detail.—Reuter.

INDIAN SERVICES.

APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is understood that Lord Peel is consulting with the Government of India respecting the details of a Royal Commission which he has decided to appoint to enquire into the conditions and the prospects of the public services in India. It is proposed to carry out the enquiry expeditiously in view of the urgency of the matter.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

When Mr. John Bowman pleaded guilty at the Bedford Quarter Sessions, to a charge of placing his head in a gas oven in hi attempt to commit suicide, Counsel for prosecution said that the case was a particularl sad one. The defendant was a retired Manager of the Bank of Madras and had a pension of 600£ sterling. Through no fault of his own he had been unable to live on it. He believed that the defendant would be able to meet his monetary obligations if given a chance. The Recorder bound Bowman over in a sum f £5 sterling.

GERMAN TRADE SHIP ON VISIT TO BRITISH COLONIES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

According to the information received by the Directors of the British World Trade Exhibition, the German Government are attempting to steal a march over the British trade ship which sails at the end of March on a tour of the Dominions and the Colonies. It is stated that Germany is very speedily improvising the ex-Kaiser's pleasure yacht as a trade ship which will start in a few week on a visit to the British colonies.—Reuter.

CAIRO BRITONS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Cairo.—A mass meeting of the British community has passed a resolution expressing indignaion and abhorrence at the systematic murdering of Britons and urging the formation of a committee to organise the British community for self-protection, particularly by arming.—Reuter.

"NOT AN AUTOCRATIC LT. GOVERNOR."

SIR HARCOURT'S "VISIONED ENTHUSIASM."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

Speaking to-night at a dinner given by the combined commercial communities at which European, Burman, Mahomedan and Chinese representatives joined in proposing the toast, Sir Harcourt Butler said:—"The awakening of the European Association to the need for definite and active policy to my mind signifies that the reforms are really taking root. I only wish that those who do not co-operate at present would come in and help their country at this important and difficult time. Already too long have they wandered in the desert lost among mirages which they have followed in vain. Much water has flowed down the Irrawadi since. It has flowed and is flowing and will continue to flow. But the image on the waters is ever the same. My own small attempts of political reform were not fruitful at times, but I can enter fully into the spirit of the new era. For you may not fear that I shall look backwards or that I shall seek for this year birds in last year's nests. You have rightly directed on the need for imagination. No quality is more needed to-day, whether we look to communications, mineral wealth, industries, agriculture, irrigation, town improvement, port development, education, or one hundred and one activities of the modern state. While we take our stand on hard experience and sound finance we must sweep the horizon with strong glasses. We must see visions and dream dreams not as wizards that peep and muster, but as prophets of old. We must think to the scale, we must bear down the curtain that hangs over the future as a picture and attempt to enliven the needs of the generation unborn. And while we need the visioned enthusiasm, above all we need to be strong and be of good courage to get the things done. I will interest myself at once in those important matters which you mentioned and I am sure my Government and Legislative Council will share my interests in them. I am no longer, I remember and remind you, an autocratic Lieut.-Governor. I am now a constitutional Governor with an Executive Council already appointed and Ministers about to be appointed. I have left to God the future destiny of Burma."

ZANZIBAR LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

There is a system of allowing cash rebate of 2½ per cent. to the merchants if cash payment for purchases is demanded by anybody, whether locally or in Europe. The Indian merchants who went for ivory auction by the Government at Daressalam asked the Chief of Customs to give them that rebate. He refused saying the late German Government did not allow any such allowance. The merchants resented this comparison with the German Government and quoted the instance of Kenya Government which allows this rebate. The Chief of Customs, however, did not consent and the merchants left the auction pell-mell without purchasing bit of it. The Daressalam European paper "The Daressalam Times" became very angry and advocates the Government's exporting ivory itself. "The Zanzibar Voice", however, published a strong article illustrating both the sides of the question, whereupon a meeting of the merchants was called by the Chief of Customs at Zanzibar. It is expected that the demand of the Indian merchants will now be granted. This self-respecting attitude of the Indian merchants will, however, have a great moralizing effect throughout in the Eastern Africa.

A similar attempt was made by the Commissioner of Customs at Mombasa to set aside the Jiwanji Line of steamers for taking passengers to Lamu for another ivory sale and give preference to the British India Steam Navigation coasting ship "Dumra."

TRADE COMMISSIONER.

It is almost notorious how under an excuse of economy the post of the Indian Assistant Trade Commissioner was not filled. After this and similar experience of the working of the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau at Mombasa has passed the following resolution demanding the appointment of an Indian as the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. It is a pity that the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are so very apathetic on the whole important question and sit satisfied with any evasive or unsatisfactory replies being given to them by the commerce Member. It is high time the legislators realised the duty they owe to themselves and to their voiceless countrymen abroad.

The cable, embodying the resolution mentioned above and sent to the Government of India, runs as follows:—"Whereas the Indian mercantile community not having derived any benefit by the appointment of an European as Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa and as the need of an European as an Indian Trade Commissioner for commencing the work and putting the same in order having been accomplished, this Chamber is strongly of opinion that the time is now ripe for the appointment of an Indian well versed and conversant with Indian trade in his place, and therefore resolve that this Chamber most strongly and earnestly requests the Government of India to make such an appointment at an early date.

It is hoped the Indian Press and readers will lose no time in taking this matter up.

The clove crop in which Bombay is so very interested, in Zanzibar is being much spoiled due to untimely rains here.

FREE STATE CONSUL IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

New York.—Mr. Crawford, the Free State consular representative in succession to Mr. McGrath, accompanied by detectives, rushed through a crowd of Republicans outside the Irish Consulate of which he has gained possession. He intends to hold the fort till the controversy is settled by securing food by means of buckets drawn up through the windows.—Reuter.

Sir Sydney Lawford has been promoted to be Lieutenant General, Colonels James Charles and Lord Ruthren have been promoted to be Major Generals.—Reuter.

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INDIANS IN MALAYA

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF LABOURERS

"FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE STOP FURTHER EMIGRATION."

An Indian gentleman long resident in the Malay States writes:—

Before I go into the different aspects of the subject I wish to fully explain the term "Malaya." The British Malaya consists of (a) *The Straits Settlements* which include (1) the Islands of Singapore and (2), Penang and small strips of land along the west coast of the Malaya Peninsula viz., (3) Malacca, (4) Province Wellesley, and (5) the Dindings.

(b) *The Federated Malaya States*, which include the States of (1) Selangor, (2) Perak, (3) Negri Sembilan, and (4) Pahang.

and (c) *The Protected Unfederated Malaya States*, which include:—(1) Kelantor, (2) Trengannu, (3) Kedah, and (4) Johore.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Straits Settlements being a Crown Colony are under the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They are governed by a Governor assisted by a Legislative Council, composed of the Officials and a few nominated non-Officials, there being *not one* elected member in the Council.

The administrative head of the Federated States is the Chief Secretary, under whom are British Residents—one in each State. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is above the Chief Secretary and is termed the High Commissioner of the F. M. S.

In the Government of the F. M. S. the Chief Secretary is assisted by a Federal Council, which is composed of Officials and a few nominated Non-Officials and the Sultans of the different States, there being *no* elected member in the Council. Each of the States is supposed to be ruled by a Sultan, who is paid by the Federated States Government and assisted by a State Council, but in reality it is the Government (British)—that does all the administration—the Sultan and the State Council being almost nominal.

The Protected Unfederated Malay State have each a Sultan and one or more advisers (British); the Sultan is assisted by a State Council. The Sultans can be said to be almost puppets of the British advisers, who take orders and are under the direct influence of the Chief Secretary, and the High Commissioner.

Federal Government is so constituted that it exerts complete sway over all matters relating to the F. M. S. and there is no appeal to be made beyond the Sultass. There have been instances when appeals made to the Home Government and even to the King, were not entertained on the plea that they had no control of matters relating to the F. M. S., and the appellants were requested to appeal to the Sultass.

In the F. M. S. the staple products are Rubber and Tin, besides a few minor articles, such as coal, gold, fibre and cocoanuts. Sixty per cent. of the world's rubber is exported from Malaya.

LABOUR.

This can be divided into Planting, Mining, and P. W. D. *Planting is entirely dependent on the Indian labour*, Indian labourers forming 94.9 per cent. of the total number of men employed in the Planting industry. The labourers in the mines are only a few thousand and they are composed almost entirely of Chinese. About 85 per cent. of the men employed by the Government, Public Works Department, in making roads etc., are Indians.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

There are in the whole of the Malaya as described above, 3,35,485 males and 1,36,1 females. Of this total the Indian Estate population, is 1,21,644, the rest being made up of mercantile and educated classes.

It may be safely said that about 75 to 80 per cent. of the F. M. S. Government, Subordinate Civil Service is composed of Indians and in saying so I include the Ceylonese as well.

In Singapore there is an Indo-Ceylonese Association and in the F. M. S. there are small associations of Indians with a membership of about a kindred each and these are more of a kind of sporting clubs than anything else. The only one worth mentonin is the Selangor Indian Association. The activities of this are limited and when a suggestion was recently made to call a public meeting of citizens in Malaya to pass resolutions on the subject of Immigraion neither the Association nor the leading members were morally strong to support it.

Now let us consider the social condition of the Indian labour. The Europeans say that in the interests of the Empire India should supply labour to the Colonies. Then why on earth in the interests of the Empire—are not the Indians treated as British Citizens? Why should they be wanting labourers from India, when they are having hundreds of thousands of unemployed in England itself? These unemployed Englishmen in England are a perfect menace to England and a great drain on the exchequer of not only England but of the Empire as a whole. Here almost every appointment carrying 300 dollars and over per mensem is kept exclusively for the British and of Indians possessing the necessary qualifications apply for any such appointment, they are informed that the appointments are reserved for Europeans. Why not import labour from England and avert the crisis there? The reason why it is not done is quite evident to those who know a little of the hypocrisy of British imperialism.

British statesmen would rather have hundreds of thousands of the unemployed in England giving their Ministers any amount of trouble than bring them here where manual labour awaits them very badly, and lose the British *prestige*. They style themselves as the rulers and the Indians generally as "coolies." Why, because most of us are labourers and practically have none in the higher ranks of appointmests. The highest appointment an Indian can get here is a clerkship. They want us to be continually trampled down and kept as labourers. They do not like to see us united or organise; of course there is no rule or legislative enactment barring such activities, but when any one makes such an attempt he is banished from the country and no reason for such action is

OFFICIAL SUBTERFUGES.

When the Immigration question was raised the F. M. S., Government should have in the ordinary course called for the public opinion of Indians here, though not bound to do so, at least to strengthen their own position, and sent such opinion to Simla, but instead, we find a Government deputation proceeding to Simla to discuss the question of Immigration. Now, this is an insult to Indians here. They consider us to be unworthy of holding any opinion at all and try to take upon themselves the role of representing our views. How can they ask for our views when we are in their eyes "mere coolies", who have no right to have our own views and ideas? This is a direct challenge to our self-respect. They know very well that the Indian view-point is absolutely against Immigration and by daring to elicit the public expression of views, they know matters would be getting worse. So on the sly, a Government deputation is sent, with one or two Indians (having interests in shipping and labour) who could be counted upon to misrepersent the condition and treatment of the labourers here generally.

The point is, neither the Act nor the Draft Rules have ever been published here for the opinion of the Indian public. Can any Government calling itself civilised, justify such action, towards a large section of its population? As a matter of fact, Indian opinion in Malaya is suppressed, and if any dare to express their views, deportation, as I already said, will be their fate.

I have been in this country for the last 12 years and I have made it a point to study the condition of the Indian labourers here.

CONDITION OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

My narrative is not intended to be an over-coloured picture of the situation I shall try to describe the actual condition of our Indian brethren here without the slightest exaggeration.

In a word their condition is deplorable. The injustice, the harshness, and the cruel treatment meted out in the estates are heartrending. I shall only quote actual instances, a few out of so many that I have come across in my 12 years' sojourn here.

Once I went to an estate to see a friend of mine who was a doctor. He took me to his office and while we were talking an Indian woman came to the doctor to get her wounds dressed. There were 19 wounds on her back besides a good many on the limbs. I was informed that they were due to thrashings of the Estate European Manager. The wounds were extremely septic. The woman was seven months pregnant and had refused to go for weeding on a rainy day for she was unable to do that kind of work—a straining one—during her time of physical abnormality. Is this European chivalry, nay ordinary humanity? Even a savage considers a pregnant woman holy and untouchable, because of the life she carries within her. But this is Malaya!

There was another case. An inhuman and brutal manager used to force his coolies when they were ill to go and do their work. I went to see the Indian doctor working in this estate and while we were walking through this estate I saw a man unable even to carry himself along, carrying a pail of latex (milk of Rubber) and I told the Doctor that that labourer was very ill. He turned round and replied that that labourer was running a temperature of 104 degrees Fah., just an hour before and was lying down in his house when his house was visited by the Manager, who kicked him out and asked him to run and go about his work. When the Doctor told the manager that the man was down with malaria, the manager, it seems asked him, "Do oxen get malaria? I know white men get malaria, but you are the first one who told me a black God-forsaken native gets malaria."

Oh instances can be given to fill a volume. But, of what good?.

I dare say that when cases of such ill-treatment are brought to the notice of the authorities, they are decided quite impartially. *Some* of the high officials are good men but they are by themselves unable to grant us equal privileges because of the general European feeling against the Indians.

Not infrequently the modesty of our Indian women folk in the estates is infringed. I leave it to you to conjecture what should happen, when an uneducated Europen is put in charge of an estate, where most of the work is done by the assistants such as the Kanganies and conductors and is given a fat salary, eats plenty of meat and drinks of alcoholic liquors. Most of such managers are bachelors and even when these are married they le... ...es in England, Indian women labourers are often made the victims of the passions of such men.

I know of many instances of Estate managers coming to the estate doctors and asking for abortifacients (medicines that produce abortion), for they said, that they do not like to see their children born to a "cooly woman." Sometimes when the men object to the managers taking undue liberties with their womenfolk, these are thrashed or are given harder work or dismissed.

LABOUR LAWS.

The Labour Laws of the country may seem impartial; but the question is whether thes are acted upon. Several cases are reported time and again of unlawful detention of labourers on estates against their will and refusal to accept notice as prescribed under the rules. Hardly any safeguard worth the name does really exist against the forcible detention of labourers by their inhuman employers.

When huge dividends are made the lot of the labourer in no way improves, but when the times are bad as at present, and there is slump in the rubber market, they are mercilessly discharged and turned on the street where they go begging and sleep on the verandhas and roadsides. Yet even under such conditions, it is heart-rending to see fresh ship-loads of labourers, imported from India during the last few months. This is because the Immigration Act will become applicable from March '23 and the planters are trying to fortify their labour force by importing as many labourers as possible, before that time. By doing so they intend to glut the labour market to make it dead cheap. The truth is that any abuse in the Immigration system, its recruitment, or employment on the estates, will not be exposed by *Brokers*, and *Agents*, who are interested in shipping or recruitment on behalf of the Planters.

Often the Europeans would make us believe that ample provision is made for the health, protection, and well-being of the Indian labourers. If there is any such provision made it is far from satisfactory. The planters usually appoint men of their own inclination to report upon the condition of Indian labourers of Malaya their fellow-men with a view to deceive the Indians, but the opinion of the local Indians has always been contrary to the finding of such spurious reports.

There are unfortunately certain countrymen of ours, specially of Madras, who to our shame it has got to be confessed, are traitors of our own Motherland. For the sake of making great profits they are not ashamed to trade in labour although most of them are fully cognisant of the degrading and inhuman treatment meted to their unfortunate brethren.

EDUCATED CLASSES.

A word remains to be said of the treatment of the educated classes. A typical example will perhaps suffice. An acquaintance of mine, an M.A., and a professor of Mathematics, with experience of teaching in the several colleges of Bombay, Allahabad, Poona and Rangoon and who had organied his own College in Colombo, coaching students for the London, B. A. examination, happened to apply to the Inspector of Schools of one of the Malaya States for the post of a Senior Instructor. The Inspector replied that he wished to take only local trained masters or European teachers. This story repeats itself wherever an Indian may go.

Now, if there be any logic in this, then it follows that for their labour too they must recruit among the local Malayas or bring the unemployed from England to work in the estates as labourers. Lately they have been trying to oust the Indian from the clerical and other Government services also. Certain changes were effected last year in the General Orders of the F. M. S. Government. Rules. In the General Orders, under Art. 12, Clause VII, it is provided as follows:—

"It is the policy of the Government to bring forward the natives of the country as much as possible and to provide them with employment by appointing them to such posts as in the public service as they are qualified to fill. Heads of the Depts. are therefore expected to see that Malayas are appointed to such posts as orderlies, peons, punkhapullers, apprentices and the like in preference to strangers and that in filling clerkships and senior appointments local-born applicants are always given preference to applicants of outside origin."

This order may seem quite mild and harmless and never intended to affect the Indians. One may contend that it is only fair that the sons of the soil should naturally be given preference. But the point is, whenever there is a vaccancy, even Chinese are given preference to Indians. This clearly shows that the intention is not particularly to help the Malyan but to keep away the Indians as such. An Indian is always welcomed in Malaya if he comes here as a labourer but not otherwise.

THE UNDERLYING PSYCHOLOGY.

Now why is this so? The reason is simple. The poor illiterate Indian labourer here is so subservient to the planter as compared to the labourers of the other nationalities that undue advantage is taken of his docility. Finding that the white planter is so much adored and respected, the majority of the Europeans think and expect that an Indian should always respect and revere them, as a matter of course whether the Indian be rich or poor, educated on uneducated. How this idea is widely prevalent here, I shall illustrate by citing occurrances out of my own experience, our alone reported, but how many may not have been reported and how many might have happened elsewhere, there is no knowing—and also write or cable to the Controller of Labour what relief has been given to the poor sufferers? If the police and this

A short while ago, two of my friends and myself went to a leading hotel in Singapore. We sat down and called for soft drinks. While we were sitting down, in strode a burly European who called, Whiskey-Soda. Th hotel attendants were not close by and so he turned to us and said, taking us to be members of the Hotel service, though we were more neatly, and stylishly dressed than this European. "What are you fellows, sitting and jabbering about there when I call for whisky and Soda? Get up and serve me at once." While he was saying this, the hotel-clerk interposed and said that we were the hotel customers as he was. Then the European said, "I don't care; an Indian has no usiness to sit down and drink while I call for Whisky Soda" and so saying he lifted up his cane and advanced towards us. Mind you, he was neither drunk nor insane—we got up, snatched his stick from him and while one was holding him and another forcing some black ink down his throat, I struck him fifteen times with his own stick. Then we informed him we were Indians of young blood and the blood that coursed through our veins had the same proportion of self-respect as he had. So saying we presented him our complements and handed him our cards We expected him to take legal procedure against us, but nothing came of it. Subsequently, whenever this gentleman met us either in hotels, theatres or Cinemas, he kept his distance and whenever possible he always avoided us.

Then again I travelled once by train with some relatives of mine. We were in the First class; a European came into the carriage and as he looked around, he found there was no room. Then he strode up to me and asked for my ticket. I refused to show him as he had no authority to inspect my ticket. He said that he should see it; whereon I asked him to go to the informal regions to look for my ticket. He then said "You Indians are coolies; how can you think of travelling by First class? You fellows would not have travelled by 1st class in your life-time and now how dare you come in to this Compartment? Get out at once." This was more than I could bear, and so I got up and hammered his nose; then he began to bleed and show signs of fight. I closed with him and we exchanged blows and I am sure he got some which he could never forget in his life time. He got down at the next station and wanted the Station master to remove me from the compartment. When he was told who I was he held his peace.

One more example I shall quote before I close this unpleasant side of the narrative. When once I was driving my car with some of my friends in it, we came across five Europeans on a public thoroughfare walking abreast right in the middle of the road—it being 11-30 p.m. and they refused to make way even when I horned repeatedly. I undertook the consequences and drove right through them. When we dashed one of the fellows said, "You, cooly fellows, you being the chauffeurs of some Europeans, had no business to take a ride in a European's car." Of course, when I ran over a fellow's leg, I got down and presented my card and asked him if he would like to come in my car and I would take him to the nearest hospital; for which I was replied to by a couple of oaths, which I expected from him.

The above examples I have quoted quite reluctantly just to show in what way even educated Indians here are looked down upon.

Now I shall lift one more veil of what is reported by the Government with regard to the welfare of these poor labourers, in respect of the education imparted to their children.

SCHOOLS OF THE ESTATES.

The reports of the Labour Department of Malaya mention about one hundred schools existing in the estates for the education of the children of the estate-labourers. This list looks very well on paper, but when visited some of them I found them really non-existent. In the pay sheet of the estates every month the teacher's salary wa indicated as "paid." The conductors are paid the teacher's salary in the form of an allowance. A shed containing a few benches do exist here and there but usually only the clerks, conductors and others working in the estate *come here for a game of bridge, etc.*

There are instances of conductors or clerks of quite a different nationality drawing the teacher's salary. These clerks or conductor do not know a word of Tamil. They clamour for an increment and the manager says that he can give him an allowance and allows him to draw the teacher's salary, there being *no teaching done at all.*

Thus there is a gross miscarriage of labour obligations and it is so in not only as regards schools, but in very many other ways.

GENERAL WELL BEING OF THE LABOURERS.

The Reports of the Labour Department issued from time to time paint the life of the labourer in a manner that the actual condition of the labourer hardly warrants. In certain instances, there is gross exaggeration and if the truth were to be told, the labourer is not half so well treated as he is repored to be. For example, during the month of October and November 1922, there were many separate cases of Dhatura poisoning among the Indian labourers, in Kuala Lumpur town. In all these cases the victims were Indian Labourers, who came from the the estates of the different parts of the country to Kuala Lumpur on their way to India. They brought a few dollars—in every case not exceeding 100 dollars each—probably the savings of about 3 or 4 years of hard-earned wages.

The Government has not made any provision for a place where they can come and stay and embark safely on their homeward journey. The result is that many coolies spend the night on the Railway Station verandahs or outside Hindu temples. In these places they become a prey to expert sharks, who talk with the poor ignorant labourers as friends and then buy some coffee and after poisoning the coffee given to their victim they drink their separate cup together. Soon after the victim falls into a soporific condition and the robber robs him of every cent, scanty jewel, and even the very clothes on his body and makes off. The victim after the stage of torpor reaches a maniacal condition, in which he runs about the street only to be arrested by the police to be taken to the hospital for observation.

Here he is discovered to be suffering from Dhatura poison and is given the appropriate treatment and when he recovers he recollects what happened and how he became sick after taking coffee offered by a Malay or Indian friend and that he has lost everything he possessed. He informs this to the physician, who is usually an Indian; for the Medical Department, here is mostly staffed by Indians—and this physician informs the Controller of Labour, who visits the labourer with his assistant interpreter and the rest of his official paraphernalia and takes his statements and informs the police who also take his statements and there the matter ends.

The labourer is neither compensated nor the police take much trouble to investigate the matter and things are usually dropped as they are. Now, who suffers? It is undoubtedly the poor labourer, who being robbed of everything in broad daylight in the capital of the Federated Malaya States has to go about and wander if he is fortunate enough to get an employment of this time of unemployment, he has to work for another four or five years to save a little to enable him to go to his native land.

Now will any of you write or cable to the principal Medical Officer, Kuala Lumpur, and demand him to give you full particulars of such cases of poisoning—there were over about a dozen cases of such in Kuala Lumpur Government drop the matter, who else is there but you in our dear Motherland to fight out and champion the cause of the poor labourer, who are after all our delnded countrymen in these strange surroundings far from their dear homes and hearths?

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT LABOUR.

The Indian labourer is paid 45 cents a day. The woman gets something less than this. This is not at all sufficient for his bare maintenance, but even if he saves a little notwithstanding, this is robbed by the Kangani or conductor. Then even if the labourer should escape the Kangani's trap there is another trap laid out in the very estate by the Tavern-keeper. Now if he escapes the Tavern-keeper, he is robbed in the town under the very nose of the police. Should he escape this he is robbed either in the train or the steamer, where he sleeps with his valuables tucked up in a corner of his bundle. Then when he lands, in the quarantine camp there is yet another risk and so on till he arrives at his native place. The poor labourer knows no banking and he has to undergo serious risks at almost every turn, and more often than otherwise, he arrives at his birthplace without a cent.

Now considering all this what benefit does the poor Indian labourer derive by going to a country over 2,000 miles away, working in unhealthy districts, suffering all kinds of sickness and being subject to the stern rule of an iron hand? Under the circumstances, will any one of our countrymen in the Motherland conscientiously countenance the so-called free emigration to this unfortunate country? For the sake of your country and all that you hold dear and for the sake of humanity and heaven's sake, please do not allow free or any blessed kind of emigration of our dear souls to Malaya.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

Our last but not the least appeal is that some of our really patriotic brethren should come down here and see our condition.

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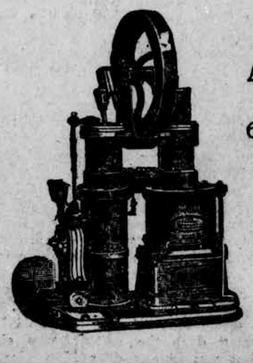

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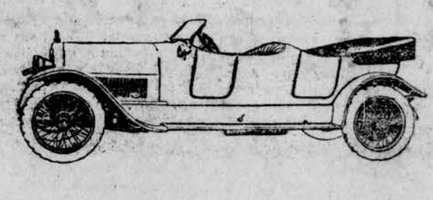

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.